THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

Vol. LIX, No. 8 January 15, 1928

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All issues of The Survey are indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, to be found in most public and college libraries.

The Gist of It

JOHN PALMER GAVIT is an associate editor of The Survey and Secretary of Survey Associates. He contributes the leading article of this issue, page 485, the engaging advertisement on the back cover and his book, Opium, is reviewed on page 530.

J. ROSSLYN EARP, until recently director of the department of health at Antioch College, brings experience and education in public health work in both England and the United States to bear on the importance of statistics for nurses, and of nurses for babies, in the state of Ohio. Page 497.

HOW nutrition work was built from the group up—and from apparently barren ground at that—is told by ADA MILLER in the count of one piece of Red Cross home service in Texas. Page 498.

OTTO H. LEBER, M.D., is chairman of the committee on periodic health examinations of the Medical Society of the County of New York. Kenneth Widdemer is an executive officer of the East Harlem Health Center. Page 501.

RUTH MILLARD, now a member of the staff of the New York World, was formerly associated with the Y.M.C.A. in New York City. Page 503.

AS college professor, vice-president of a bank, a writer of books and articles on rural life and the president of the Community Organization of Van Wert, Ohio, ERNEST I. ANTRIM has been closely acquainted with some of the problems of town and country for which his own community is finding a novel solution. Page 504.

JIM'S MOTHER (page 506) is one of a series of studies of boys in Los Angeles conducted by Erle F. Young and PAULINE V. YOUNG of the department of sociology of the University of Southern California.

VICTOR S. YARROS, editorial writer for the Chicago Daily News, is friend of long standing to progressive civic movements. Page 508.

WINIFRED NOTMAN PRINCE, who was graduated from Smith College, studied law and was admitted to the New York bar, did war work in France for more than a year, has devoted herself the past nine years to her three children. She is a resident of Schenectady. Page 509.

FORMERLY consultant in mental hygiene in Dartmouth College, MILTON HARRINGTON, M.D., has retired to an old Massachusetts farmhouse for a year of study and writing. Page 510.

ADELE PARKER, teacher and attorney at law, is a resident of Seattle and attended the meeting of the National Education Association there last summer. Page 512.

HER teaching and administrative experience in social work as well as in the law help qualify JUNE PURCELL-GUILD to frame the pertinent question in this paper, awarded honorable mention in the Harmon-Survey quarterly contest. Page 515.

KARL DE SCHWEINITZ, general secretary of the Family Society of Philadelphia, has a new book, Growing Up, published by Macmillan. His present paper formed part of an address before the last Pennsylvania and All-Philadelphia Conference of Social Work. Page 517.

ADELINE E. DARTT, formerly a case supervisor of the Jewish Board of Guardians, is now a member of the staff of the Family Welfare Clinic of the A.I.C.P., New York City. Page 519.

FLORENCE KELLEY, general secretary of the National Consumers' League and friend of all industrial workers, reviews two significant new studies of accidents to employed minors. Page 523.

JOHN T. BRAMHALL, a former newspaper man, was until recently a special agent for the industrial and colonization departments of a group of western railroads. He now lives in Boulder, Colorado, and has seen at first hand some of the current drama in the Colorado coal fields. Page 525.

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"KING GEORGE" GETTING HIS

Drawing by Helen B. Phelps

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THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

January 15
1928

Volume LIX
No. 8

The Nordics' Whipping-Boy

By JOHN PALMER GAVIT

THERE is a tradition that old-time kings of England, and maybe princes of Wales waiting to be kings, received their childhood lickings vicariously, across the luckless backs of "whipping-boys"; poor lads who helped support their families by rendering this aid to royalty. I do not know how true it is, but it wears an air of probability. On that ground I begrudge sympathy to anyone reigning in their stead, whether George V now extant or that other George, the Third, whom "we" walloped, vicariously, in the persons of Burgoyne at Saratoga and Cornwallis at Yorktown. It is high time one of these King Georges got a trouncing in his own proper person. There is a sort of poetic justice in it.

And so, when I observe the present bludgeoning of "King George," whether one or t'other, at the hands of that amazing vaudevillain, Big Bill Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, I find a kind of grim satisfaction in it. So far as I know there never has been any atonement for that whipping-boy business, and I'm not displeased to see a king having to suffer in that capacity. That's what "King George" is doing now. So far, the scene has been located in Chicago; but it is going to happen elsewhere.

Not a punched farthing cares Big Bill Thompson about any "King George," living or dead. His Majesty is serving very well as the symbol that Big Bill needs, a symbol of something very sinister and ominous, that deserves attentive study, especially by the noisiest of our pseudo-patriots.

It has nothing to do with international relations. It is not embittering feelings between the great English-speaking peoples. Our British neighbors, including those in Canada, are highly amused, and the worst epithet I have heard any of them apply even to Big Bill himself is "extrawd'n'ry!" The fact is that they do not in the least understand what it is all about. Neither do we. It were well if we did. This article is an attempt to interpret it for those Americans who love their country for reasons other than political; whose patriotism consists of something more substantial than superheated atmosphere.

Nobody was more surprised than Thompson to find this "King George" weapon ready to his hand. Quite without premeditation, in a political meeting in his last campaign, he shied a brick at "King George." The effect was electric. With a whoop his audience rose to it, as if that quiet, colorless gentleman in Bucking'm Palace were the personal enemy of all present. Big Bill felt as one may imagine a baby feels who has stumbled upon "dad-dad-da" and the whole family cries, "Listen! He's saying *daddy!*"

"That seems to be a good one," the infant remarks to himself. "I'm going to keep that one."

"Well, well," in like manner *sotto voce* quoth Big Bill. "This bunch seems to have it in for King George. I'll have to slam that guy some more."

And slam him he did, again and again. And always got the same reaction. Big Bill has never been sure which George it is that he is lambasting. It makes no difference. Nor is it any question of American history, or of American loyalty. Anybody who imagines that Thompson and the forces of which he is making use are in the least excited about whether George Washington, John Hancock, Paul Revere, or any other traditional hero of the Revolution gets a square deal *in a book*—especially a school-book!—is missing the point of all this rumpus.

Furthermore, let no hundred-per-cent American, most particularly one proudly classing himself as a "Nordic" (whatever that imaginary classification may mean to him), fancy for one moment that Big Bill Thompson is fighting any battle for "old-stock Americanism." The fact is exactly the opposite. It is precisely at *him* that Big Bill and his followers are shooting. For him and his kind and all his outfit of essential ideas and activities, "King George" now serves as whipping-boy!

Is it already forgotten that during the War, Thompson

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—then as now mayor of Chicago—was accused of being pro-German? In those days he was at the muzzle-end of "America first!" But even then he was declaring that the United States was being hornswoggled into pulling British chestnuts out of the fire. Personally, I do not take very seriously those charges of pro-Germanism on Thompson's part. My own notion is that he was pro-German only to the extent of being vividly aware of a tremendous German vote in Chicago. Had there been a large Aztec representation, Thompson doubtless would have been accused of being under the spell of Xocoyotzin.

A thing in our politics in recent years I have not been able to understand; probably because I have cherished an old notion which I see must be abandoned—namely, that politicians, particularly legislating politicians, have a certain rudimentary intelligence. The thing that has puzzled me is the political asininity (quite apart from the merits of any ethnological question) of insulting large numbers of perfectly good voters of foreign birth by legislation predicated upon the assumption of "Nordic" superiority. Do the men in Congress imagine that only "Nordics" have ears and feelings? That they can forever play this "Nordic" game without its being resented by the others?

Moreover, although Swedes and Norwegians, Danes and Germans, and others of the Scandinavian and Teutonic groups, are by hypothesis just as good "Nordics" as the English, the fact in practice is that among hundred-per-cent Americans ordinarily the word "foreigner" means anybody not of English-speaking lineage. "Anglo-Saxon," itself a meaningless term and representing perhaps the most heterogeneous hodge-podge on earth, usually refers to persons and groups speaking English.

Think this over calmly and without prejudice. Put yourself in their place. If you can do it, you may be able to realize what it is that the "foreigner" of any race symbolizes in "King George." You may be able to realize the sheer political gumption of Big Bill Thompson in standing forth as the protagonist of a deep-seated resentment on the part of Germans, Scandinavians, Italians, Czechoslovaks, Poles, Slavs of all groups, Negroes specifically entitled under our laws by their African descent to citizenship as good as that of any white. In "King George" they have personified all the forms of racial snobbery and discrimination, and they rally with pathetic enthusiasm to the support of anybody—all the more if he be as Thompson is, himself a "Nordic"—who shows signs of understanding their resentment. In their eyes, "King George" stands for all the kinds of injustice and persecution to which they have been subjected under the impulse of race-prejudice; for artificial racial discrimination in our immigration policy; for inhumanities in our treatment of them and their families at Ellis Island; for delays, vexatious red-tape and indignities in naturalization; for Ku Klux outrages and police brutalities; for lynchings and for race riots; for flagrant miscarriages and perversions of justice against foreign-born defendants in our courts; for segregation in unsanitary neighborhoods by all forms of racial exclusions; for opprobrious epithets, "wop," "dago," "heinie," "kike," "hunkie," "nigger," hurled in their faces; for the new projects of irritation, such as compelling all non-citizens of foreign birth to register annually and pay out of penury a fee to support a fresh horde of supervising officials. Even the red Indians came to Thompson with their grievance—that in the histories of Indian wars, every battle in which the Indians won was a "massacre;" those in which the Indians were slaughtered were glorious "victories."

McAndrew is only a pawn in this game. In that magnificent panorama, "America's Making," to which all the racial groups contributed ecstatically, McAndrew (then in the New York schools) worked night and day for them and with them. They do not remember that. It is enough for them that Thompson has denounced him as a minion of "King George." About the Public Library they know and care little; but when Thompson tells them that it is full of books tainted by "King George," that is sufficient; let it be swept clear of the baleful influence!

The rebellion against "King George" has not yet reached New York. Be its sins what they may, Tammany Hall has been a great conservative force in unifying the racial groups. It has had its demagogues; but up to now no Hylan has capitalized divisive racial arrogance. The performance in Chicago is on its face ridiculous; but it is nothing to laugh at. This thing is deeply sinister, and it is time for real Americans, who know what "America" means, to stop, look and listen. It is time for Congress, blindly pursuing the *ignis fatuus* of assumed racial superiority, to bethink itself.

The "Nordic" chickens are coming home to roost.

Trade Routes of White Slavers

UP and down the side streets and back alleys of the world the traffic in women and girls slips over, under and around the best-intentioned regulation of some of the governments, or profits to the utmost by the shrug of indifference with which others of the powers condone it. In Part II of the report of the Body of Experts appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, released by the council on December 5, are recounted the stories, both lurid and sordid, of Polish peasant girls shipped through Rumania to Constantinople and on to the Argentine; of French girls hidden in the coal bunkers of little ships plying the Mediterranean to North Africa; of Italian girls sent from French ports to South America on forged papers; of stranded American opera troupes in Cuba, which for three successive seasons saved one madame of Havana the trouble of sending to the United States for additional women to meet her rushing winter business; of little Chinese girls smuggled into Pacific coast cities and Americans recruited for houses across the Mexican frontier.

The stories and statistics of Part II provide the documentation for Part I published last March by the council of the league, describing in general terms the result of more than two years' investigation of this international business. The study was initiated in 1924 at the suggestion of an American, Grace Abbott, chief of the federal Children's Bureau, who had been appointed in 1923 to serve in an advisory and consultative capacity as a member of the

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Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children attached to the Social Section of the league. Funds for a world-wide investigation were offered by the American Social Hygiene Association, and two Americans, Dr. William F. Snow and Major Bascom Johnson, served respectively as president of the Body of Experts representing eight nationalities, and as director of the investigation which this committee supervised.

THOSE investigations involved obtaining all information available from the officials and the volunteer agencies which were endeavoring to combat the white slave traffic, then going beyond these sources to the underworld itself. Trained investigators working under cover in one hundred and twelve cities in twenty-eight countries of North, Central and South America, Europe and Northern Africa talked in person with the *souteneurs,* the madames, the "kings" of the trade, the girls themselves: often at considerable risk to themselves. They went from country to country, armed with letters of introduction to others of the subterranean fraternity, and met the same traffickers or their friends in turn in Buenos Aires, Cairo, Paris, Warsaw and Antwerp. The concrete, verified stories recounted in this new report, give the various governments pictures of strangers within their own gates more vivid than columns of statistics can conjure up.

For the purposes of this study the traffic in women and girls was defined as the sexual exploitation abroad of females of any age with or without their consent. Under the 1910 convention, this term was understood to include cases in which the girls procured were under twenty-two years of age, or cases of adult women procured by force or fraud. This basis was found impracticable by the Body of Experts because false birth certificates have been secured by so many prostitutes in foreign countries that age is difficult or impossible to determine, and because it was believed that no woman, even though an experienced prostitute, could possibly understand and therefore consent in advance to the sort of exploitation and virtual slavery to which she is often subjected in a foreign country of whose language and customs she is ignorant, away from her home and friends. Some girls were tricked by fake marriages or offers of theatrical engagements into going abroad with men who later forced them into a trade more profitable to the third party than to the victim herself. Yet their plight was hardly worse than that of the professional, lured by the promise of sudden wealth, sped with false passports or smuggled across some obscure point on a long frontier, to find herself in the slavery of debt to a house in a country where she was without friends and could hardly make herself understood.

The main lanes of traffic wind out from Europe eastward to North Africa, Egypt, perhaps on to Bombay (it is hoped that later investigations can take up the Oriental ramifications of this subject); and from Europe westward by devious routes to Central and South America. Post-war Europe is poverty-stricken; it has an enormous excess of women. The movement of troops or a tourist season may cause a seasonal fluctuation in European business; but the Latin countries of the western hemisphere offer steadily both riches and a surplus male population. Here, it would seem, lies the happy hunting ground of the *souteneur.* The report estimated at least 4,500 foreign prostitutes in Buenos Aires, with the French leading in numbers, as they did also in Montevideo and Havana. "Prostitution in Buenos Aires," explains the reply of the government of the Argentine government, "is in proportion to the quantity and nature of the population which contains an enormous percentage of foreigners as well as of bachelors who, owing to their recent arrival in the country, have no established position. They are consequently unable to marry and cannot settle down until they possess relative economic independence."

French prostitutes were found in large numbers also in Rio de Janeiro, in Alexandria, Italy, Portugal, even Mexico. If there is any clear web of evidence in the enormous mass of material, it seems to be the relationship of the Latin peoples of the world in this traffic—with France and Rumania, the "little France" of Central Europe, as centers of supply and export, and the Latin countries of the western hemisphere, together with Egypt, as importers. Marseilles is a popular port of clearance; while *souteneurs* in Mexico, Buenos Aires, Paris, Egypt and Constantinople reported going to the little city of Czernowitch, in Rumania, to get girls. The official Rumanian reply declares that that country had 12,507 registered prostitutes on January 10, 1927, while the many investigations of the committee's agents lead them to the belief that the actual number "in circulation" in a country which licenses prostitutes is likely to be from five to ten times as many as those known to the officials. Of these 12,000, some 670 were former *artistes,* singers, dancers, and the like, who had come to the country ostensibly in the hope or promise of theatrical engagements.

In England, on the other hand, little evidence of international traffic in women was disclosed, though here, too, such factors as the post-war unemployment and excess of women might have seemed to favor such a development. Except for the smuggling of Chinese girls on the Pacific coast, the United States was found to be hard to enter, and still harder to use as a base of operations. Since the passage of the Mann Act in 1910 many of the chief operators in New York City were found to have gone into the bootlegging business, or "even something respectable," though one theatrical agency in that city sent girls to Latin-America on flimsy theatrical or cabaret contracts. While there was some traffic across the frontier between Canada and the United States, to and from border cities like Detroit, Chicago, and Buffalo, a searching effort to uncover evidences of organized traffic in these countries yielded comparatively meager results.

A FIRST draft of the whole report was submitted by the Body of Experts to the Council of the League last March and Part I, describing their findings in general terms, was published at once. The experts requested, in accordance with the usual policy of such investigations involving members of the league, that the second section, which contained a description of their findings country by country, should be sent back to the twenty-eight respective powers for comment before it was made public. That was done at once—and in the delay between March and December lies an explanation of the charges recently brought by a New York newspaper that the league had suppressed these facts at the insistence of angry governments. At the council's meeting in June it was agreed to give the governments until September to comment, and then to ask the Body of Experts to submit to the December meeting a re-draft of the report should they wish to change the text to take cognizance of criticisms of fact, or of additional data which might have become available since the conclusion of the investigations in 1924-1926. It is this re-draft, together with the com-

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munications from the governments and the comments of the Body of Experts on those documents, which was duly issued in December, in accordance with the schedule arranged last June.

The published criticisms of the governments betray in some instances, notably those of France and Rumania, a dissatisfaction with the findings of the study, and especially with the use of under-cover agents to supplement the data from official sources. In this case the Body of Experts point out that the data obtained from the underworld have been accepted only insofar as they could be verified and confirmed by the investigators by information from other sources. The governments have not denied any important facts, at least publicly, and from the documents now available in this country there seems no reason to suppose that the charge of suppression laid to the league can be sustained. Both the president of the Body of Experts, Dr. William F. Snow, and the director of investigation, Bascom Johnson, have expressed warm appreciation of the freedom accorded the researches and publication of the work, and the aid provided by governments in disclosing conditions which in some cases might be considered unfavorable to national interests, and declare the differences in the two drafts to be purely textual.

During the course of the investigation conditions in some of the countries, notably Cuba, have changed greatly for the better in response to the public interest and the new legislation passed accordingly. Uruguay also has completely revolutionized her laws; since 1925 France has ceased to permit foreign women to register as prostitutes, and has expressed unofficially an intention of abandoning the policy of regulating prostitution in favor of straight suppression. Japan has asked for international cooperation in obtaining a survey of vice conditions in Pacific countries, and an international convention removing the present age limitation of twenty-two years and the "force of fraud" clause will probably come before the Advisory Committee of the league in March, so that all international traffic in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation may be considered subject for international agreement, essential to any effective effort to control an established trade whose ramifications spread alike through the countries which license commercialized vice and those which do not.

The Learned Maze

THE joint program of the learned societies that met in Washington, December 27-30, bore on its cover the names of sixteen societies and associations. It listed one hundred and forty-three separate sessions, upwards of five hundred papers and discussions. The topics ranged from Land Economics and Real Estate to The Influence of the Nursery School on Family Life, The Transylvania Saxons, and a Psycho-Sociological Explanation of Magic. As I traveled from forum to forum, through one hotel lobby after another, I recognized scores of men and women each of whom I should have liked to snatch away like a good book to my study for searching perusal. They were veritable storehouses of ideas and information I wanted. Some of them I had not seen for a year or more; some I might never see again. In the presence of so great an opportunity I felt a sense of bewildered frustration, of incalculable waste.

What were the leading ideas, the scientific core at the center of the discussions of these sixteen scientific bodies? What had the labors of these thousands of experts yielded in boiled-down wisdom for the instruction and guidance of the common man? I had just been reading a book issued by the University of Chicago Press in which astronomers, biologists and men in the related bio-physical sciences briefly epitomized and correlated their specialized wisdom in terms that laymen might without too great difficulty understand. What had these learned societies done to make the public a party to their great experiment in cooperative thinking about the problems that are common to all mankind?

Confronted by the choice of scores of simultaneous meetings, I went straight for the door indicated by an announcement on page four of the joint program: "A Joint Press Bureau covering the meetings of all the associations has been organized by the American Council of Learned Societies. . . . Representatives of the press are invited to avail themselves of the faculties provided by the bureau for reporting the meetings." Admirable idea. Here, I anticipated, I should find digests of the leading papers, mimeographed copies of the major addresses, possibly summaries of the total product of the meetings, society by society.

I hastened to the Joint Press Bureau. It was in charge of a courteous, capable expert in journalism. But he was hands-up at my first question. He had single copies of only one or two of the presidential addresses, a few bare skeletons of one or two more; no summaries, no literature to tell the inquiring reporter why any one of the sixteen societies existed, what its field of research and education might be, who its outstanding personalities were, what contributions they had made to the sum total of human knowledge.

There had been some fifty addresses that morning. He knew about them what anyone might learn from consulting the program. All he was able to do was to give a certain amount of friendly advice and assistance to those

THE LEARNED BODIES

Agricultural History Society
American Sociological Society
American Economic Association
American Historical Association
American Statistical Association
American Farm Economic Association
Bibliographical Society of America
National Community Center Association
American Political Science Association
American Catholic Historical Association
Mississippi Valley Historical Association
American Association for Labor Legislation
American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business
National Association for the Study of Educational Sociology
American Association of University Instructors in Accounting
National Association of Teachers of Marketing and Advertising

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less familiar with such meetings than he was. Three times I went to the joint press bureau, and always with the same result.

Here was a situation that greatly interested me. It happened that I knew some of the men who were delivering major addresses. Copies of some of these were already in my pocket, obtained from their authors. The director of the Joint Press Bureau was an experienced journalist. Why was he not able to function effectively?

I TURNED to two veterans of these annual meetings, each a past-president of the society to which by profession he belonged. There was, of course, the usual explanation that the chief value of these joint conferences to the majority of the men and women who attended them was that they offered a rare occasion for genial good-fellowship, and that it was by and large the impromptu gatherings for the informal exchange of experiences and ideas, more than the set meetings, that yielded refreshment and stimulation. This all of us who have attended such conferences know to be true. I personally have rarely attended one where there was such pervasive exuberance, such a high level of delightful lobby and table-talk. But this was beside my leading question. On that the two veterans said that the experts who presented papers had been discouraged by their experiences with the press. When advance copies of papers had been made available to press representatives, it had happened time and again that reporters had culled out of their context smart epigrams or headline phrases which were totally misleading and did more harm than good.

Thereupon I took from my pocket a three-page digest of the address of the president of the American Political Science Association entitled, Physics and Politics: An Old Analogy Reversed, in which I found the not altogether novel statement that applied science, notably in the fields of physics and chemistry, "has made unparalleled advance in our day, but the science of government has made astonishingly little progress."

Why? There are no doubt many reasons. But I venture to suggest one that finds an illustration here. Applied science is largely carried forward in the research laboratories of great manufacturing corporations that have a keen practical interest in keeping the world informed of their achievements. They take science and the practical applications of its results seriously. Many of them either themselves maintain or employ experts whose business it is to translate their recondite knowledge into terms the ordinary man can understand and use. Consider, for example, the enormous educational efforts of the manufacturers of radios and radio equipment to which many newspapers have responded by issuing special radio supplements.

WHAT if political, economic and social scientists took their business as educators and leaders of public opinion equally seriously? How long would it take before it would be unnecessary to repeat that "the science of government has made astonishingly little progress?" By way of illustrating his point, the president of the American Economic Association pointed to the city of Chicago where, he said, "you can find at this moment much of the best industrial technique and some of the worst political government in the world."

Well, in the matter of technique, I doubt whether the performance of the sixteen societies in the matter of making the values of these conferences and the fruits of the social sciences available to the public is much above that of Mayor Thompson and his crew in the matter of municipal government, though their sin is one of indolent omission rather than of venal commission. The joint press bureau they have set up is incredibly inadequate, both to the immediate and the long-term purpose of raising the social sciences to the level of the applied physical sciences as influences in American life. And in saying this I am well aware that the fault is not with its able director without whose self-sacrificing zeal there would be no press bureau at all. The fault was not with him but with the learned societies themselves.

The need of a continuing synthesis, interpretation and application of the fruits of research in the social sciences is of course keenly appreciated by the men and women whose labors have produced such monumental achievements as the very existence of these associations represents. One of the two dinner meetings held on the last day of the joint conference was devoted to this topic. Here Maynard M. Metcalf, of Johns Hopkins University, set forth the program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota the projects of the American Council of Learned Societies, Henry Allen Moe the activity of the Guggenheim Foundation, and Wesley C. Mitchell, of Columbia University, the policies of the Social Science Research Council. All of these organizations aim at the integration of the social sciences and the focusing of their results upon the practical conduct of community life.

NOW I think it may fairly be said that what the engineer and physician are to the so-called physical sciences the journalist is, or should be equipped to be, to the social sciences. The press is *par excellence* the instrument of adult education in economics and politics. What we need today is a central headquarters for the social sciences equipped with a staff of men and women technically trained to make current scientific knowledge in these fields available to the editorial and reportorial staffs of newspapers and magazines and to free lance journalists. Such an institution would be at the service of such associations as the sixteen here in joint conference, to give focus to their cooperative thinking and to organize the materials they bring together as they themselves are not equipped to organize and use it. To have these one hundred and forty-three sessions leave nothing tangible behind but a dull and heavy volume of proceedings is an almost unpardonable social waste. Those who knowingly permit it are not without their share of responsibility for the state of municipal government, of which Professor Munro complains.

Of the hundreds of papers delivered at this conference only a few are available in manuscript or summary. It was of course impossible for a single individual to "cover" more than a dozen or so, especially as The Survey's press day followed almost immediately upon the opening sessions. The general level of the papers and of the discussions was so high that it would be invidious to feature individuals. For the sake of the record, I list the names of the participating organizations, which will, I hope, some day have a central continuing clearing house, equipped and used at a professional rather than an amateur level.

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The Social Basis of Mental Health

"A Few Highly Tentative Suggestions"

By HARRY ELMER BARNES

NOTHING more significant can be said about the social basis of mental health than that we know very little about it. Indeed it has scarcely received serious consideration. To investigate the social basis of mental health implies a secular and experimental attitude towards human society, whereas in the past the conventional and respectable approach has been the supernatural or religious, which focussed upon the protection of man from the Devil or evil spirits, or upon fitting an immortal soul for the world to come. Its guidance has been found in sacred books, and their teachings have been considered both complete and permanent. It was not necessary to study either man or society in a scientific fashion. From this point of view, social experimentation was not only unnecessary, but wicked and dangerous: it tampered with the dictates of divine judgment and revelation.

What confronts us now is the revolution in attitude implied by the substitution of the scientific and experimental approach to living for the dictates of supernatural revelation. Many groups of scientists, natural, psychological and social, are at work amassing information as to the nature of man and his social setting, and it is very likely that they will be able to provide rational guidance for human behavior before we are sufficiently free of the religious fixation to be willing to accept it. When the essentials of this article were presented before the Pennsylvania and All-Philadelphia Conferences of Social Work some months ago a psychiatrist followed the present writer on the program. I had mentioned neither the Seventh Commandment nor Freud, but this speaker commented in apparent indignation and excitement, "The sooner we get back to the Seventh Commandment, instead of substituting Freud in our homes for the Bible, the better we will be off." The good doctor did not stop to explain just why Moses should be regarded as a more reliable authority on adultery than on dementia-praecox, though we may express a modest doubt as to whether he still resorts to the practice of exorcising devils in treating his patients.

Mental health implies the relatively perfect adjustment of a healthy human being to his social setting. The conventional theories of society, resting largely upon the theological assumptions regarding man and the world, and the conventional body of ethics derived therefrom, long accepted the social environment as something fixed and permanent, an outgrowth of the will of God. There was no question of adjusting the society to man; all of the adjusting had to be made by man himself to fit the order which had been divinely ordained. Earthly happiness, the foundation of mental health, was considered potentially dangerous—it was likely to divert one from the spiritual interests and activities necessary for eternal salvation.

Modern social science repudiates this dogma. In contends that society exists for the good of the individual, and that it is necessary through social investigation and experimentation to provide the social conditions which will promote the maximum degree of human happiness and efficiency. It is not a matter of fitting the individual to social codes which are alleged to insure his salvation in the world to come, but rather a problem of discovering a set of social institutions designed to promote the highest possible degree of individual happiness and efficiency here and now. The good life is not that which leads to the New Jerusalem, but that which tends toward an ever better adaptation of the social setting to the needs of men upon this earth. Even supposedly enlightened social scientists have rarely recognized the revolutionary implications of this change of attitude. Many sociologists still try to carry on their work within the frame imposed by their fundamental adherence to the theological order, deceptively rationalized, and even among the psychiatrists—the last persons on earth who would be suspected of such sympathies—there are some like the gentleman quoted above who cling to this emotional and unreasoning attitude.

As the foundation of the new order we must supplant theology by mental hygiene. We must take our information in this field, not from ancient sacred books, but from the best positive knowledge which has thus far been gathered about the nature of man and the processes of his social conditioning. Conventional theology possesses no whit whatever of valid information concerning the actual nature of man and his requirements to ensure a happy life in human society. Indeed, the older theology had no legitimate reason for being interested in this issue. The sociologists must unite with the scientific students of mental hygiene to work out a valid basis for new rules of conduct which will rest squarely upon scientific foundations.

In the first place we must understand the nature of man as a bio-chemical unit in order to discover what is best adapted to his needs. There is no such thing as an "ideal society" in itself. The test of the "ideal" must be the capacity of any society to produce an ever higher type of well adjusted individuals. We cannot pass valid judgment upon the nature of institutions and their adequacy in promoting mental health until we understand the character and limitations of the human individual in the process of socially conditioning his behavior.

ALONG with this careful study of man, his nature and needs as a bio-chemical entity, existing in association with other similar bio-chemical entities, we must also investigate the nature of social institutions in order to understand their growth, organization, operation and conscious redirection. We must know not only what types of institutions are likely to prove most beneficial to the human animal, but also how institutions develop, change and control man.

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Promising beginnings have been made here by the cultural anthropologists and by such sociologists as E. Durkheim, William G. Sumner, W. I. Thomas, William Fielding Ogburn and Graham Wallas. At the present time the problems presented by our social institutions are unusually baffling because of the rapid changes in many aspects of our life since the scientific and industrial revolutions which began in the eighteenth century.

Particularly notable are the rapidly changing nature of our technology, the large scale of our contemporary social relationships, the extensive and varied stimulation of our urban life, the standardization and monotony of the mechanical age, and the stupendous revolution in the scope and rapidity of the communication of information. Along with these new problems presented by the novel socio-economic conditions of the contemporary period, we have the large group of issues presented by modern sex life, which we now are only beginning to consider in the light of scientific knowledge rather than that of the dictates of the Pauline, Augustinian and Kantian theology.

AN infinite amount of scientific work in these fields awaits the doing, but perhaps in the interim a few highly tentative suggestions might be made as to possible methods of improving the social bases of the mental health of the individual:

We must do everything possible to prevent the existence of unhealthy individual organisms. If mental health means the adjustment of a healthy organism to a compatible social order, we must begin by doing all we can to secure the healthy physical organism. Here we have at our disposal the science of eugenics and the resources of curative and preventive medicine.

We must thoroughly cultivate child psychology and promote its application in school and home. The proper social conditioning of the first five years of the child's life is of transcendent importance for his mental health.

We must repudiate entirely the old punitive and penitential conceptions of pedagogy. They are an obstacle to sound education and productive of an unhealthy mental atmosphere in the school years.

We must make provision in the school system for the wide variation in human abilities and capacities. Mental hygiene clinics and juvenile courts should be linked up with the public schools in order to detect and treat problem children before they become permanently warped.

We must do everything possible to eliminate the operation of fear in children, which results so often in paralyzing inhibitions and retarded intellectual and emotional development.

We must make much better provision for organized play and recreation in order to provide education in social co-operation and control and to aid in the processes of sublimating our personal desires.

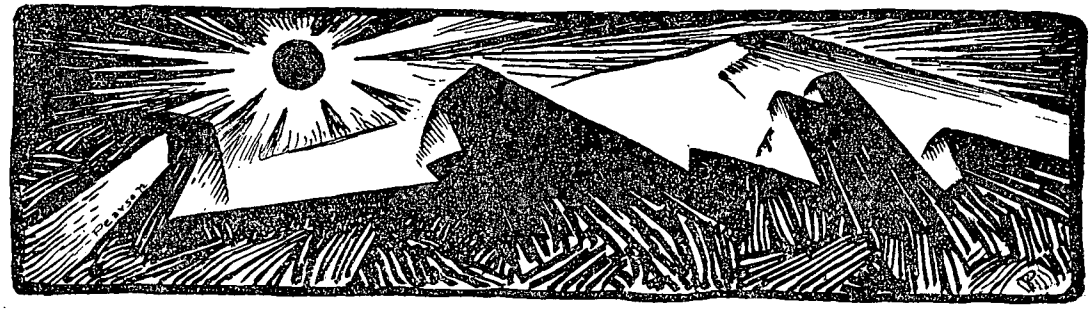
We must provide for a thoroughly scientific body of sex instruction, harmonizing completely with the facts of biology, psychology and sociology, and entirely independent of the archaic theological considerations which have previously constituted almost the sole social guide in such matters.

We must do a great deal more to promote the vitality of social groups, in order that the individual may have more intimate forms of group life in which he can merge his being and extrovert his personality. Mental health cannot be achieved in isolation. The criminal gang must be supplanted by healthy group life.

We must see that every honest and ambitious person has an opportunity for interesting and remunerative work. There is nothing which promotes mental ill-health more surely and more generally among those who must work than the fear of unemployment. There is nothing more productive of mental health than absorption in some daily task. We should make much heavier drafts upon industrial psychology, properly so called, in order to reduce as much as possible the fatigue and boredom incident to modern mechanical processes and office life. The industrial system should be subordinated to the production of a happier and more prosperous society instead of retaining the profit motive as the core of all economic effort.

We must depart generally from the inferiority and psychic uneasiness inherent in conventional Christianity and seek for the intellectual serenity and personal adequacy which were advocated in the best Greek philosophy of life. We must provide means for extroverting our personalities and throwing ourselves more readily into the general stream of social contacts. Above all, proper steps must be taken to curtail fear and worry. This would involve not merely such socio-economic devices as social insurance, but every other method of avoiding the psychological strains and stresses which promote worries and irritations.

As to the outlook for rapidly realizing a social system more productive of mental health, we should be on our guard against undue optimism. Industry is dominated increasingly by the theory of business enterprise which subordinates all else to profit. In the field of ethics and religion the forces of obscurantism and reaction are still ubiquitous and extremely powerful. The savagery in the assault upon the plays of the past season in New York City, and the almost incredibly imbecile censorship of books in Boston during the spring of 1927, indicate how far we still are from a civilized outlook upon moral issues, and how deep-seated are the old theological obsessions.



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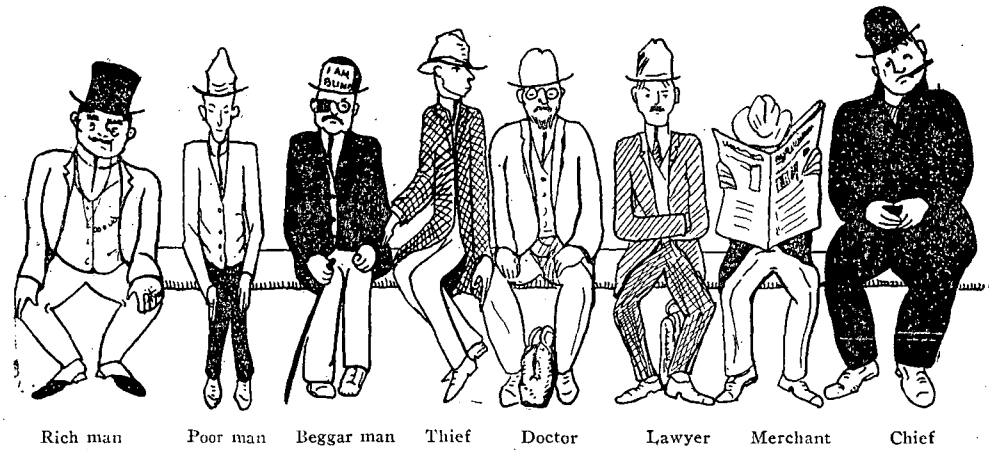
The Merchant Wins!



On the average, the community chests muster one contributor out of each eight residents of a city. A prize of a year's subscription to Survey Graphic will be given for the best guess as to which one of the eight above is the giver.

THE cartoon above and its caption were published as one of the illustrations in the Community Chest section of The Survey of November 1, 1927. That the cartoonist, Sara Merrill, had deftly pictured the old jingle and applied it to the new fact that community chests secure one giver out of each eight residents of a chest city, was delightfully obvious. It was brought out in the first sentence of the caption. But it must be confessed (and this is strictly confidential among us Survey readers) that the second sentence was added at the last moment and to meet the prosaic mechanical fact that the page had run short of expectations and must be built up while the presses waited.

Imagine our surprise and delight, therefore, when letters began coming in expressing real conviction as to which of the eight assorted citizens was the giver, and why. To date letters have been received from twenty-five readers with eyes sharp enough to catch an inconspicuous caption and interest enough to vote. Their ballots are tabulated in the box below.

What these unsolicited ballots show of the conviction of Survey readers as to who gives to the chests and why he gives, and no less the reasons why others do not give, should be of prime interest to the executives of community chests and in fact to all who raise money for social work.

Some of the letters received follow:

The Merchant

Of course it is the merchant. In the first place he is the one of the group who has any money to give who is most susceptible to most drives like the community chest. He has the least amount of scientific training to give him sales resistance when tackled for a contribution. He is the one most fearful of what others may think of him and most desirous of preserving a reputation for respectability and generosity. He is most fearful of a possible adverse result to his business if he refuses to contribute. He is most exposed to individual requests for charity and, therefore, most desirous of a good excuse to avoid them. He is the one most subject to luncheon clubs, and hence has been most thoroughly inoculated with the "go along with the herd" spirit, and the "boost your home town" spirit, which is so common to the addresses at the luncheons. He is so thoroughly a believer in the value of advertising and salesmanship that he cannot avoid succumbing to it. He is the most sentimental, the most easily appealed to by sob stories of the whole crowd, chiefly because of his generally utter ignorance of the principles of social work. He is greatly appealed to by the idea of efficiency in organization. He is, therefore, all in all, the best prospect for a community chest drive.

The rich man is too fed up on appeals. The poor man has no funds and may have had some embittering experience with a charity organization. The beggar man cannot admit he has money, and also is no friend of organized charity. The thief, if known to be such, is obviously not in a position to come across; if not known, he probably passes for a merchant. The doctor is suspicious of state medicines and free clinics. The lawyer is too pseudo-scientific and hence disapproves of social work, of which he really knows nothing. The chief is too busy with his own concerns.

For further enlightenment on this subject, refer to the article on The Man on the Street in the same number of The Survey.

Philadelphia — Ernest N. Votaw

The Vote on Who Gives to the Chest	
Rich man	0
Poor man	7
Beggar man	0
Thief	2
Doctor	3
Lawyer	0
Merchant	12
Chief	1
Total	25

The Doctor

Let us see who do not give. The poor man, beggar man and thief we would not wish to consider, because of their need. The rich man does contribute generously, but in this case he is interested in a hospital that he is endowing as a memorial and must be excused. The ward chief finds it too impersonal a means for his purpose, so he declines. The merchant, who must respond to every venture among his customers, finds it impossible to add this to the list. The lawyer has grown cynical through his relationships with continuously broken social obligations and smilingly suggests that if we are equipping the police department with better material he would be glad to help. In the doctor's office we meet a man who has developed his sympathies, spent himself by day and night among the poor already and greets us as an ally to whose efforts he will joyously contribute. So, with renewed faith, we begin again the old round and find the chest gathering weight as we go.

Lonaconing, Maryland — U. S. Wright

Applying reason, coupled with elimination, I cast my guess for the doctor. Two of the eight are eliminated *per se,* being in the minus quantity, deterring rather than aiding. For these several reasons, I cast my guess for the doctor:

I believe it is conceded that the more wealth a rich man accumulates, the more he wishes to accumulate, so it seems reasonable to believe that the rich man gives less generously than the doctor. The lawyer, I believe gives quite generously, but not, I venture, quite generously enough, considering that he is familiar with social conditions, knowing the needs quite as well as any one. Much is contributed by the merchant, but he derives a benefit from the activities of the (*Continued on page* 539)

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The Common Welfare

TO THE CONSUMER, SOAP IS SOAP

A GOOD many readers get up a fine glow of indignation over books and magazine articles which "expose" how we are hypnotized and "sold" by advertising spellbinders. But the glow is seldom long-lived. It fades to a baffled resignation—"After all, what can I do? Only a chemist or an engineer knows what he's really buying." Now comes a New Year gift, a life-saver in the form of a tentative and experimental Consumers' Club Commodity list, prepared for the private use of members of a community church at White Plains, New York, and now made more generally available. F. J. Schlink, chairman of the technical committee of this Consumers' Club, who is better known as assistant secretary of the American Engineering Standards Committee and co-author with Stuart Chase of Your Money's Worth, states that "this list has been compiled by volunteer effort in the interest of initiating a better buying system for the great army of small consumers like ourselves." In a foreword to the list, the compilers point out:

> The departments of the federal government, many state and municipal agencies, many successful public service corporations and large manufacturers make their purchases under precise quality or performance specifications, and before acceptance the goods must pass inspection and rigorous quality tests. Such purchasers know with certainty the quality of what they buy and can therefore buy on a price basis and without respect to brands. They get a maximum of service at a minimum of cost.
>
> The small consumer, on the other hand, must rely for his information as to quality and serviceability upon the statements of the salesman and the advertisement writer, who are held responsible by their employer not for knowing and imparting the facts but for selling particular goods at an advantageous price. To a great extent the small consumer must buy blindly as to quality (and often as to quantity), risking inferior quality if he tries to buy cheaply, often paying exorbitantly if he seeks the best, and frequently not getting the best however much he pays.
>
> This commodity list is offered as a first step toward giving the small consumer the benefit of definite quality standards and toward enabling him to get full value for the money which he spends.

The list is divided in A and B columns for each article considered. A represents "products and commodities suggested as complying with recognized and reputable specifications and standards." B lists products and commodities which are not recommended, "whether as not being of superior quality in consideration of their price or as products that may be meritorious but are less suitable for their respective uses than other products or commodities in the same field or as advertised with extravagant, false or misleading claims. . . ." The listings are based largely on "technical knowledge of members of the technical committee of the club or experts in touch with it or upon data of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, American Medical Association and other research and investigation bureaus, associations, corporations or individual experts." The list is for the private use of club members and their immediate families.

Suppose it is soap that you are buying today. You flip the mimeographed pages of the commodity list. You find under the heading Soap the name of a manufacturer who can supply you with "a list of soaps suitable for use on linoleums, which means soaps safe for many other purposes as free from grit and alkali." You find also a general household soap and two toilet soaps. In the B column you find a group of expensive or otherwise undesirable household soaps and six much advertised toilet soaps. You find several paragraphs of sage advice, such as a warning to avoid castile soaps generally, "unless plainly labelled to the effect that the fat content is olive oil exclusively. Adulterated castile soaps are very common. One well-known firm markets seven different brands." Also, "claims of special properties made for soaps are usually buncombe. Soap is soap and little else and all kinds should cost very little, say 20 cents a pound retail." You will find similar help if you need ink, deodorants, textiles, lubricants, maple syrup, radio wares, paint, varnish, breakfast food, hair dyes, refrigerators, silverware, antiseptic solutions, automobile appliances and supplies, silver polish, phonographs and numerous other things that are likely to figure in the budget of the average consumer.

Applications for membership in the Consumers' Club may be made to Stuart Chase, 2 West 43 Street, New York. The club dues, which represent the cost of the mechanical work of reproducing and distributing this first experimental issue of the commodity list, are two dollars a year.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

NINETEEN twenty-eight should prove a happy New Year for many children of New York, for it marks the return to social work of Owen R. Lovejoy. He has become secretary of the Children's Aid Society of New York, one of the oldest and most firmly established of the children's societies. Mr. Lovejoy was for twenty years secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. He, and Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League, are more responsible than any other individuals for such uneven protection from premature labor as the children of this rich country enjoy. It is significant that both Mrs. Kelley and Mr. Lovejoy continue in a serenely stubborn faith in the eventual adoption of the federal child labor amendment as a measure of even-handed minimum protection for the children of all states. It is equally significant that Mr. Lovejoy should be back in the saddle of social reform something less than two years after his "retirement" for a well-earned rest in the sunshine of Florida. For, while the Children's Aid Society of New York has no direct connection with child labor reform, its activities have from the beginning had to do with giving a fair start in life to underprivileged children. Seventy-five years ago it was established by Charles Loring Brace, Sr., with the revolutionary plan of finding a childless home for every homeless child. Its young clients have been sent to every state in the Union, and they have been discovered in their later years in every

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occupation and rank, up to governors of states. When Charles Loring Brace, the son, now retired, took over the secretaryship thirty-seven years ago, the emphasis was, by the swing of the times, on the rescue of newsboys and gutter-snipes, on such economic questions as providing food, clothing, shelter and a primary education for the swarming children of immigrants. Of late the society has dealt with the health of children under the strain of city life, their recreation, and their training in citizenship, as well as with the modern practice of boarding out children while broken homes were mended.

"FOR LIFE BY MEANS OF LIFE"

FIFTY years ago a group of Danish settlers established, near Grand Rapids, Michigan, the Ashland Folk High School which was to be the center of community life and inspiration as are the Grundtvigian schools of Denmark. Next summer Ashland is to be reopened for a six-weeks course conducted along the lines of the "new" education by a group of progressive American educators, headed by Professor J. E. Kirkpatrick, now of Olivet, Michigan. The preliminary announcement states that "the school will accept as students high school and college graduates who have been disillusioned and baffled by a few years' contact with actual life, and mentally alert young men and women over eighteen years of age who are seriously trying to find themselves and the meaning of life."

The curriculum will be based, not upon the traditional academic subjects, but upon six "life situations:" sex-marriage-home; occupational-economic; community life; leisure-play; educational, both in and out of school; religious. Members of the teaching staff will give occasional lectures in their special academic fields "for the purpose of shedding light on the life problems and situations under consideration. . . . Members of the student group who have had significant experiences will also be expected to give lectures. It will be the aim of all lectures to inspire rather than to instruct. . . . Teachers and students alike will regard themselves as experimenters and learners together. All will be seeking not for additional knowledge but for a better understanding of themselves and of life." There will be no required attendance at any lecture or group meeting, no texts or assignments, no quizzes or examinations and no credits for work done. Students and teachers are asked to bring with them a few books which have meant most to them in a personal way for general use, while all are asked to read one or more volumes of a book list which includes such titles as Keyserling's World in the Making, Inside Experience by Joseph K. Hart, Psychology and Morals by Hadfield, Lake's Religion Yesterday and Tomorrow, America Faces the Future by Drake.

AN AMATEUR AT HEALTH

FOR a long time the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has been able to show that it numbers among its policyholders men and women who should, by ordinary expectation, have died years ago; thanks to its services, particularly its nursing, they are still living on what the miners call "borrowed time." It appears now that while a mere policyholder can expect a gift so vital as time borrowed from eternity, an officer of the company may expect a second gift, for at a recent dinner to Lee K. Frankel on his sixtieth birthday, the second vice-president was in many ways the youngest man of the six hundred present. His more than twenty years in the Metropolitan were reviewed from many angles. Professor C.-E. A. Winslow of Yale laid stress on the fact that what Dr. Frankel has done for health, particularly in his work for the American Public Health Association, has been quite in addition to his paid professional services and thus becomes, in the finest sense of the word, the contribution of an amateur.

Dr. Winslow gave a neat twist to the English lion-twister's tail in a story suggested to him by the presence at the long speakers' table of Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the A.P.H.A., who was recently summarily dismissed from his post as health officer of Chicago for political reasons. Dr. Frankel, with his secure tenure of office in a private health organization, and Dr. Bundesen, with his public position held at the whim of Mayor Thompson, gave sharp point to the pitiful political adolescence of the American people, said Dr. Winslow; we cannot trust ourselves to do through governmental agencies the kind of thing that older countries do as a matter of course; we have to turn such services over to private agencies and confess our childishness in a world of adults. It reminded Dr. Winslow of the small unlighted town where, after an evening party, the neighbors went home each with a lantern hung from a ring over his wrist. An absent-minded professor left such a party, made his way home in comfort by the light of his lantern, and went to bed. Early the next morning his hostess called up to tell him that she had just found his lantern still burning on her front porch, and that when he called for it she wished he would bring back the parrot in its cage which he had carried over his wrist. The feelings of the careless professor, said Dr. Winslow, must somewhat resemble those of the citizens of Chicago, when they found in terms of their health department what had happened to the direction of their civic affairs.

COLD—CONSERVATIVE—CONTENT

AS the day lengthens and the cold strengthens and spring seems to be following a very long way after, there is chilly comfort to be drawn from the remarks of Frank W. Smith, vice-president of the United Electric Light and Power Company, before the recent annual meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers. Mr. Smith described the commercial history of ice, and pointed out that its first shipment from America, more than a century ago, was sent to the West Indies "to help stay the ravages of yellow fever, and was, therefore, a vital service to humanity, not merely a business transaction." He called to the attention of his hearers that the growth of cities in this country and the development of the refrigerating industry have proceeded along parallel lines, though "it is hard to say which is cause and which is effect," and reminded them that the national consumption of this perishable commodity is now a thousand pounds annually for each man, woman and child of us. Even so, it seems, refrigeration is still in its infancy, for Americans have twice as many automobiles, in the aggregate, as ice-boxes! And only 10 per cent of these perfidious ice-boxes—the common or garden kind—consume ice the year around! This means, declared Mr. Smith, answering his own question, that of the twenty million families in America, "more than eighteen million are still not ice-conscious, not at all aware of the service that ice is rendering to humanity and how it may improve their own every-day life." Even so, however, there is a social value in refrigerators which we may well clutch to our bosoms during the season when some of us are enjoying a vacation from slavery to the ice-pan in favor of snow-shovel

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duty. "Some students of your industry," Mr. Smith told his audience, "even claim a political effect for your service. They say—and I think with some justification—that in the midst of an unsettled world, the United States alone is a stable nation; that we are stable because we are conservative; that we are conservative because we are happy; that we are happy because of ice and refrigeration." Peace with ice-picks!

HONOR MEN IN INDUSTRY

THE men who make the planes in which the Lindberghs fly to fame and fortune—the moral heroes in the rank and file of industry—are the candidates for the Harmon Foundation's new awards for Honor Men in Industry. The idea behind the award is that the men who make engines and wings, set bolts and test bearings, play as essential a part as the pilot in getting a plane to Paris or Mexico. One screw loose, one operation scamped by an indifferent workman, and the whole venture is ruined.

The crafts which work on airplanes have already conferred their own honors on the men who made the Spirit of St. Louis. It is in other trades that the Harmon awards will be made the first year—to the workers in automotive, building, electrical, metal and textile (including clothing) industries. The plan is a series of awards over consecutive years which will "give distinction each year to at least a few of the vast number of men and women whose usual reward beyond the recognition of employers and associates is rarely more than the satisfaction of work well done." As the foundation puts it:

> The purpose of the awards is to give distinction and encouragement to workers who have, beyond the requirements of their job, in exceptional measure made some definite contribution through their labor to the mutual welfare of the community, their fellow workmen, and to industry.
>
> A public recognition of the values of the work of the man at the machine, at the blast furnace, or in the laboratory should not only create personal gratification but a standing among working associates, and serve as a stimulus to emulation.

The awards of $1,000 and gold medal, $500 and silver medal, and one hundred bronze medals, are to be made by a jury of five men and women, not yet announced, who are familiar with the industries included in this first year's awards. Nominations may be made until October 15, 1928, on special blanks, which will be sent free on request, accompanied by a stamped return envelope, to the Honor Men in Industry Awards, Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York City. Nominations will be made by a committee appointed for the purpose, and will be heartily welcomed from the general public, newspapers, periodicals including house organs, employing organizations, fellow employes and the judges. Announcement of the awards will be made about December 1.

Two awards in the social, civic, industrial field made last year through Survey Associates, will be continued this year directly by the Harmon Foundation. The first, of $1,000 and gold medal, will be awarded "to an individual who creates, introduces or develops an idea which contributes to welfare work in this country. Officials, in their line of duty producing something of lasting benefit, and private citizens whose work marks a new step in social, civic or industrial life, are eligible." This award was made last year, it will be remembered, to Ethel Richardson for her work in adult education under the California State Board of Education.

The second award, of $500 and gold medal, won last year by Professor William Z. Ripley of Harvard, will be made to "the author of that article appearing in any American publication in 1927 which is of signal benefit in stimulating constructive public opinion generally in the social or industrial field. The basis of recognition will be the importance of the subject discussed, the value of the material presented and the manner in which it is prepared."

Nominations for both these awards will be welcomed from the general public. They should give the name and address of the candidate, the specific piece of work or article and the name of one or more persons who are in a position to furnish definite information concerning the work of the nominee. They must cover achievements or articles of the year 1927 and be mailed to reach the Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York City, not later than March 1, 1928.

Announcement of the Awards for Distinguished Achievement among Negroes will be announced this month. From January 6-15 the foundation is cooperating with the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches in an exhibit of fine arts by Negroes held at International House, 500 Riverside Drive, New York City. The purpose is "to bring about a greater interest by the general public in Negro art as a contributing factor to American culture. It is hoped that the exhibition will encourage the purchase of the art productions of colored people, thus assisting in a better economic development." Winners of both the first and second prizes last year used their awards for a trip abroad for further study.

DAVID WENT TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

A YEAR ago fifteen-year-old David Wilson of Portland, Oregon, went to the Assembly of the League of Nations. The only American boy in the great hall, he saw the German delegates admitted to the assembly. For two weeks he watched the wheels of international government go round. Like those other popular young explorers—David of Galapagos and Greenland fame and Derick of Mesa Verde—David Wilson saw and heard a great many exciting adult activities. Unlike his young compatriots, David Wilson did not achieve these new horizons through being the son of a distinguished father. David Wilson won the right to his journey in a fair field against more than a thousand of his peers.

This year, a similar contest is being arranged by the League of Nations Non-partisan Association, 6 East 39 Street, New York, which offers the same first prize of a trip abroad, and second and third prizes of $100 and $50 for the best papers on the League of Nations turned in in a competitive examination for high school students. The questions will be based on a 140-page pamphlet on the league, prepared by the Information Section of the secretariat. Two students from any high school in the United States (but not more than two) may compete. The examinations will be held in local high schools on March 16. Papers are to be submitted and judged anonymously. The trip to Europe will include "two weeks in Geneva with opportunity to study the League of Nations at work; special excursions to Chamonix, Mt. Blanc, Chillon, Montreux and Lausanne, interesting contacts with foreign students and a stay in Paris."

Here, strictly within the academic sphere, is a sporting event as lively as a big game, and for the victor a reward

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almost as satisfying as a football sweater or a leg on a silver loving cup. And here, too, for public school girls and boys, is a chance to tie book experience into the very warp and woof of life itself.

SOLDIERING IN SCHOOL

THE place of military training in American schools and colleges, the War Department program for making these student courses more complete and for securing their adoption in a larger number of institutions, the progress of this militaristic scheme in the last two years—these and many related topics are considered in a new report, Militarizing Our Youth, written by Roswell P. Barnes and published by the Committee on Militarism in Education to bring down to date the record compiled by Winthrop D. Lane under the same auspices two years ago (see The Survey, December 15, 1925, page 340). This is frankly a statement of one side of the case. Mr. Barnes and the committee feel that military drill, particularly if it is compulsory, as it already is in eighty-six American colleges and universities and in twenty high schools, has an unfavorable influence on the individual students involved and also on educational trends in this country. John Dewey, who writes an introduction to the pamphlet, sets down the attitude of an educator and a philosopher toward the activity of the War Department on our campuses:

> Peoples do not become militaristic or imperialistic because they deliberately choose to do so. They become militaristic gradually and unconsciously in response to conditions of which militarism is the final consequence. Education of youth and the reflex of that education on parents and friends is an important part of the forces which have militarization for their consequence.

CHURCHMEN CONSIDER THE MACHINE

DURING the Christmas holidays, about one hundred clergymen, rabbis, teachers, business men, manufacturers, engineers and social workers conducted an industrial seminar in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, under the auspices of the Department of Social Relations of the Congregational Churches. The four-day gathering was convened "in the belief that the church is duty bound to exert a ministry of interpretation and reconciliation between clashing groups." Though they might disagree on social philosophy and industrial policies, the members hoped through the seminar "to gain new knowledge of industrial conditions, some feeling for the psychological forces which are operative and fresh appetite for further reading and observation." The present industrial situation was outlined from both the management and the labor point of view; various constructive experiments in industrial democracy were described and talked over and such social factors as civil liberties and race relations were brought into the picture. The two closing sessions were concerned with what the church can do toward improving relations between employers and employes, particularly through extending the ethics of religion into industrial life.

These meetings were not planned and conducted as a daring effort to discover new work for the church or new ways of doing "church work." In a very real sense they offered an adventure in group thinking and group study and a reaching out toward a larger and truer definition of religion as a living force in the modern world. The seminar was the first in a series of similar gatherings to be held in different sections of the country.

CHEST GAINS AND LOSSES

PARTIAL reports received by the Association of Community Chests and Councils up to December 7, indicate that the older chests, particularly in the larger cities, where there is adequate year-round executive administration, have broken through the crust which it seemed was forming over local giving. Figures compiled last May showed that in sixty-eight five-year-old community chests, the total raised for 1927 was only 1.3 per cent more than the total raised for 1926. It now seems certain that when the 1928 total is tabulated for these same sixty-eight community chests, a considerable increase for 1928 over 1927 will be recorded.

Here are some of the increases so far reported: Detroit, $340,000; Baltimore, $200,000; Cleveland, $100,000; St. Louis, $75,000; Providence, $100,000; Minneapolis, $90,000; Milwaukee, $85,000; Indianapolis, $72,000; Springfield, Mass., $35,000; Bridgeport, Conn., $20,000; Scranton, Pa., $15,000; Lansing, Mich., $15,000; Holyoke, $12,000; Rockford, Ill., $25,000; Flint, Mich., $50,000; Duluth, Minn., $10,000; Lowell, Mass., $26,000; Pittsfield, Mass., $21,000; Hartford, Conn., $50,000; Newark, $75,000; Greensboro, N. C., $15,000; Oklahoma City, $65,000; Roanoke, Va., $11,000; Lincoln, Neb., $30,000. Other chests, reporting smaller increases are Denver, St. Paul, the Oranges, N. J., Sharon, Pa., Richmond, Va., Philadelphia.

Following are a few of the increases in percentages, where some of the small-city chests show up well: Baltimore, 25%; Flint, Mich., 20%; Detroit, 10%; Holyoke, 11%; Cleveland, 3%; Lowell, Mass., 20%; Pittsfield, Mass., 20%; Springfield, Mass., 10%; St. Louis, Mo., 5%; Lincoln, Neb., 40%; Providence, 20%; Bridgeport, Conn., 10%; Milwaukee, 10%; Oklahoma City, 30%; Newark, 8%; Roanoke, Va., 10%; Indianapolis, 11%.

The number of chests that reached their financial objectives the past fall is proportionately larger than last year. While it is impossible, without analysis in each community, to say just what is the reason for the greater success, it seems safe to say that the chest idea has gotten its roots firmly into these communities and they now definitely accept it as the normal way of raising their local charitable budget.

Chests recording decreases in amount raised for 1927 as compared with 1926 are as follows: Seattle, $50,000; New Bedford, Mass., $5,000; Nashville, Tenn., $7,000; Fort Wayne, Ind., $13,000; Brockton, Mass., $11,000; San Antonio, Tex., $50,000; Little Rock, Ark., $20,000; Fresno, Cal., $8,000.

Many more chests are still to be heard from, and it is, of course, likely that there will be additions to the list of those that did not reach 1928 objectives. In perhaps half a dozen instances, while the amount raised for 1928 is less than was raised a year ago, this is because the budget (the amount asked for) was actually less than was asked for a year ago.

In figures compiled last spring, the A.C.C.C. showed that there were signs of weakness in chests in cities with less than 50,000 population. Out of 64 cities with less than 50,000 population, 37 raised less for 1927 than they did for 1926. It is feared that when complete reports are received for campaigns for 1928 funds, this tendency will be confirmed. Many of the smaller cities seem to find difficulty in mobilizing local wealth sufficiently to realize their financial objective. Lack of experienced executive direction and consequent inability to bring out community leadership probably plays a large part in these small-city failures.

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Ohio's Bargain Babies

By J. ROSSLYN EARP

LAST year I was able to show how closely the falling death-rate of Ohio infants has been related to the number of nursing services at work and the time that each has been working (American Journal of Public Health, June, 1927). At that time it was not possible to determine how much each baby had cost the state—the necessary data were not on file at the State Department of Health. Since then Zoe McCaleb, chief of the nursing division, has been at considerable trouble to collect for me the extra facts that I needed. How unselfishly she has labored the following paragraph from one of her letters will reveal:

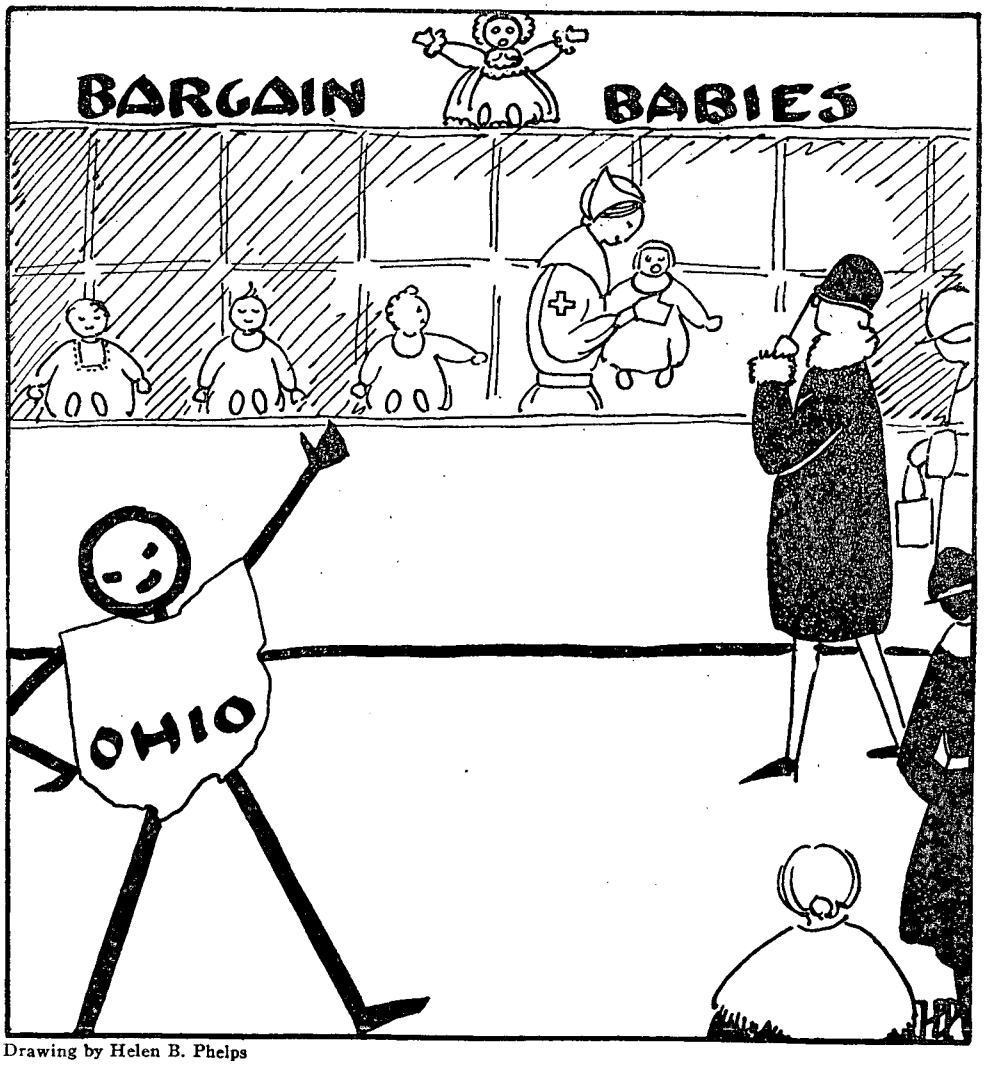
We do feel, of course, that there is a close relationship between the lowering of the infant death-rate and the growth of public health nursing services, yet there are so many factors to be considered that it is difficult for us to draw definite conclusions. We are, I think, a bit reluctant to claim too much credit.

May I be allowed to quote a part of my reply? It is my justification not only for the trouble that I have given to Miss McCaleb, but also to the readers of this journal.

I admire your caution in drawing conclusions and much prefer it to the over-zealous assurance of many public health workers that has resulted in a justifiable scepticism on the part of the public. But here is the difficulty. If you claim too much, the public finds out and turns a deaf ear to your appeal for a budget. If, on the other hand, you claim too little you cannot expect to get a budget in proportion to your performance. The maximum appropriation will only be obtained by an accurate presentation of service rendered per dollar.

This business of cost accounting is, I believe, vital to future progress in public health. The present article is no more than a hint as to its possibilities. It is true that these cannot fully be realised until statistical methods are more widely understood than at present.

In Ohio there are eighty-eight counties. Public health nursing has spread gradually through the state in the last sixteen years. Some counties employed nurses before others, some counties employed more nurses than did others. How have these variations in nursing activity been reflected in the infant mortality rates? To determine this I set up a correlation table between (1) the number of nurses per thousand live births, and (2) the decrease in infant mortality, for each of the eighty-eight counties and for the fourteen years 1911-1924. Each nurse scored one for each year she was at work so that, in our calculation, length of service is taken into account as well as the yearly quantity of service.



Drawing by Helen B. Phelps

Babies marked down from $9,000 to $500

The correla-

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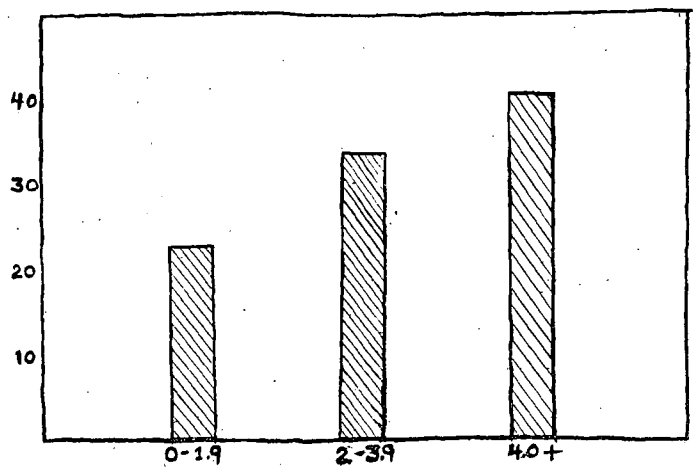
tion coefficient derived from this table was + .43 ± .06. The ± .06 is a measurement of "probable error" due to chance variation. It means that supposing chance variations could be eliminated it is exactly an even bet that the true coefficient lies somewhere between .49 and .37. It is important always to calculate probable error. In this case it is so small that the coefficient is surely reliable. If there were no relation between the amount of nursing and the amount of baby salvage, this coefficient would be 0. If nothing else but nursing affected the baby salvage, the coefficient would be 1. Those experienced in the use of this kind of measuring rod will recognise that .43 shows a high order of relationship between our two variables. For those not so familiar with this coefficient I have prepared the accompanying diagram. It shows in another way how the number of babies saved has depended on the number of nurses at work.



As the number of "nurse years" per 1,000 live births increases (figures at bottom of columns) fewer babies die: the figures at the left indicate mean reduction in infant mortality per 1,000 live births

The relation between our two variables can again be expressed as a simple equation: x = 18 + 4.6y, where x is the reduction in infant mortality, and y is the number of "nurse-years" (one nurse working for one year is one nurse-year). From this equation by substitution for y we find:—With no nurses at work, the infant mortality has dropped 18 per 1,000 live births in 14 years; in countries where only one nurse has worked for one of the 14 years, the infant mortality has fallen 22.6 per 1,000 live births; where one nurse has worked for 5 years, or 5 nurses for one year, the infant mortality has fallen by 41 per 1,000 live births.

These are of course average results, some counties having done better and others worse. The reasonable expectation is that for each nurse-year, at the end of 14 years, there will be 4.6 babies saved out of every 1,000 born alive. This will hold true until there are so many nurses that they begin to get in each other's way—a contingency that has nowhere arisen as yet. This saving really begins when the nurse begins her work and ends when her teaching has been all lost (i. e., never).

But let us underestimate for the sake of simplicity, and consider only the babies that were saved in the last of the 14 years (1924). A nurse-year costs the tax-payers in Ohio approximately $2,000. Supposing that the nurses had done nothing else but baby work, and that educational influence were not carried on from year to year, the four babies saved out of each 1,000 would have cost the state something less than $500 each. Even though this figure is manifestly much too high, does it not represent a bargain? Five hundred dollars spread amongst 1,000 pairs of parents means 25 cents each. Would not each of the parents be willing to pay 25 cents, if they knew for certain that four or five babies in the group would thereby be saved from death, and of course many more from sickness? Put it to the parents in this way: "Four children are going to die unnecessarily this year. The chance that your's will be one of them is one chance in 250. Will you each pay 25 cents to make that chance zero?"

Would they pay?

Actually it is the state that pays—not the parents. They, too, have made a splendid bargain. Drs. Dublin and Lotka have shown that babies are worth $9,333 at birth. Ohio is buying them at less than $500 each.

Just Children and Benches

By ADA MILLER

BLEAK and barren, treeless, the Texas wind whipping paper scraps against the exposed foundation posts, the sagging doors and windows gaping listlessly at the poor cotton fields that straggled up to its fence, the school house was not even as prepossessing as the dirt-dauber's nest which the two teachers had noticed as they drove up on that first morning. Just children, poorly dressed and poorly fed, and benches and seven months of time ahead, and a despair that would have swelled into tears if the teachers themselves had been fully aware of all the poverty. But having faith in the three r's that would occupy the days and remembering the week-end flights "to town," they began right cheerily. Of course institutes are inspiring and full of practical suggestions, but Dallas County does not have such a gathering of teachers and that was another reason why the two at Pleasant Grove were glad to see the nutrition worker when she parked her Ford and called a big boy to unload her scales and set them up.

There was no doubt that health was as important as arithmetic, but what was one to do who had half of eight grades to teach and no equipment and irregular attendance, no time and no interest on the part of the families? The nutritionist wanted just such a group. She weighed them and measured their height and paid no attention to the big boys who giggled about taking off their shoes. All the hands went up when she asked who had coffee for breakfast and no hands at all when she inquired after open windows and baths. As for milk drinking and green vegetables—well crates of lettuce simply were not shipped from the city to their respective homes and there was not a garden on anybody's place—just cotton and milomaize and more cotton.

The scales were intriguing, and the Red Cross lady offered a break in the monotony so when she called again

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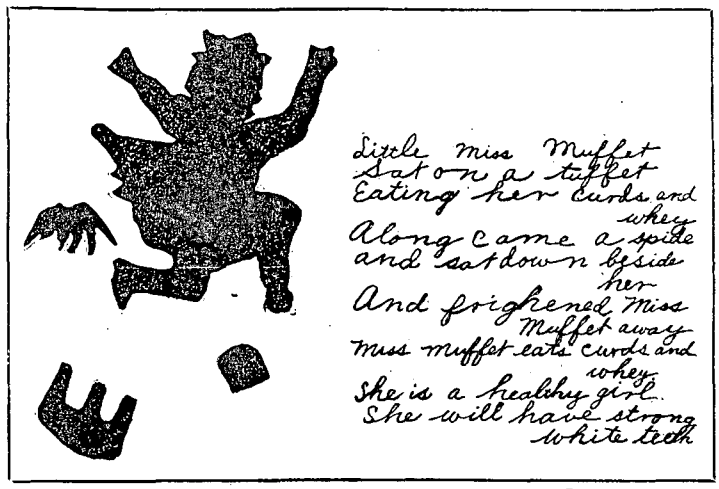
the next Wednesday morning at exactly half past nine she had the whole attention of all the pupils and the grateful, if carefully concealed, acquiescence of a curious teacher. The statement that 78 per cent of the group had been found to be more than 10 per cent underweight sounded too much like a "problem" to call forth comment from the class or teacher. The worker put it down in her note book for purposes of later reports and comparisons and got busy with the job of making a set of percentages that, at the close of school in the spring, would be less depressing. Games and songs for the youngsters, a carefully planned series of talks and demonstrations for the older children and a few home visits started off the new teacher and her new subject.


Little miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet
Eating her curds and whey
Along came a spide
and sat down by side her
And frighened Miss Muffet away
Miss muffet eats curds and whey
She is a healthy girl
She will have strong white teeth

Courtesy Hygeia

A Fargo, N. D., school child bursts into healthy art

A doctor in the county seat was chairman of the nutrition committee and the county school superintendent, a county commissioner, a dentist and other interested people, mostly women in the little towns and communities, were behind the worker when the Red Cross Chapter decided to import her and add this educational service to their county program. The closest cooperation with the county home demonstration agent existed from the first and the worker has yet to have her first refusal from a doctor whom she has asked to help with a child health conference. The superintendent, realizing the need for health education but unable to devise any means of putting it into the curriculum, was delighted that the first full time nutrition worker in the state was sent into his county in 1924. It remained only for the nutritionist to win the help and understanding of her separate teachers and to produce results which would wake up the parents. The children were with her from the start, each little egotist entranced with the tag which told him what he did weigh and what he should weigh, and with the gold, blue and red stars (ancient device, but thrilling in this lonely school) which were put on the wall chart against his name.

The state health department sent out Captain Milk's Castle and the Good Health Fairy's House posters which added interest in keeping the health rules and very shortly there blossomed on the cracked and rusty walls posters made by the children themselves, for even into Texas tenant farmers' houses will the Saturday Evening Post and seed catalogues find their way and a model breakfast can be cut out of the advertising section even if it must be pasted on wall-paper or tablet-backs.

Very presently, because she really would have liked to start that way in every community, but found it impossible, a day was taken off from lessons, and tables, sheets, basins and other exciting preparations were made for the city doctors who came in two shifts and stayed all day examining teeth, eyes, tonsils and chests. Little brothers and sisters, technically known as preschool, were invited to come after three o'clock and all the records were carefully made in triplicate—for the county superintendent's office, for the worker and for the teacher—to remind her to help follow up for corrections. Those children who needed corrections were referred to their own family physicians and in cases where that person was a myth, to clinics in town. With the worker to explain just how this was "the easiest thing in the world," a couple of home visits usually saw Johnnie on his way to the city county hospital or to a clinic for children.

The teacher, not content with posters and stars and questions and answers, very soon brought along two cages of white rats and, after two weeks of trying out coffee, white bread and syrup on one pair and sweet milk, whole wheat bread and cabbage on the other, there just wasn't much to be said. Who wanted to look like the skinny, dry, flat-eyed ones?

But this Red Cross lady whose Ford so soon came to be a part of the landscape, had other tricks in her bag and there were other lacks in the school that she was unwilling to see. The enthusiasm and willingness of the boys and girls was unharnessed; where would it go—into restlessness or into education? No help from scattered transient homes, no guidance from a youthful and harrassed teacher; whose responsibility then, but hers, to point out ways and devise means for the application of their energy and the satisfying their eager hunger.

This school was only one of seventy-six in the whole county and while the problems presented by some were acute, and others unique, the plan was to carry health education to all of them and help the teachers go forward with it, under the direction of the specialist, instead of their standing by while she gave a periodic lesson directly to the children.

Two methods were used: first, classes in method for the teachers and food selection for the mothers; and second, fit-for-service clubs among the children. In larger schools, and where unfailingly the principal was cooperative, this was easy, but the teachers in scattered, small schools had to gather in the chapter office on Saturday mornings. By way of an added inducement, extension credit was offered because the nutritionist was accepted by two universities in the state as qualified to offer the course in home economics or in education.

ANOTHER device which met with the acceptance of the teachers was a multigraphed monthly letter full of suggestions and ideas which not only reminded them, but gave practical ways of weaving nutrition into daily lessons. These letters come out of headquarters regularly so that the worker has only to mail them from her county office to individual teachers.

The mothers' classes, when time was found to organize them, were immediately successful because, through the clinics and home visits, most of the women already knew the nutritionist, and through the children's tales and weight tags, they were eager to know what their share in this business was to be. No mother wants her meals reported

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on at school by a small son who then comes breathlessly home to say he is the most pounds under weight and teacher says that hot soda biscuits and coffee won't make him gain this month.

Thus adult education enters into the scheme, and because Willie's mother is interested in cream sauce for cabbage, and has had six simple lessons in nutrition and perhaps later a regular fifteen-lesson course in food selection, Willie's physical condition picks up, there is a new relationship between patron and school, and endless other cheerful circumstances follow. For example, a dying parent-teacher association in one small town was revived solely through raising funds to buy scales so that a group of volunteers could weigh the children regularly and send the reports in to the worker. In another, hot lunch was made a fact because the mothers were shown, first the need, and then the ways in which it could be managed with a little intelligent cooperation and volunteer work and practically no money at all. In a third town, so close to Dallas that it had all the disadvantages of the country and none of the advantages of city life, the worker was stopped one day by the father of one of her school children:

"Say, lady," he began, "do you know how many cows have come to town since you been coming?"

This was news with a hopeful sound at which the lady paused to enquire further.

"Well, we felt like, livin' in a town like this, a cow was a nuisance, but here come the children home from school sayin' they had to drink milk and fust thing I knew I was milkin' night 'n morning just like I used to before we lived on a fifty-foot lot in a town. Well, all in all, there's thirteen cows in as many back lots and some of the folks that been puttin cans out for the city dairy and gettin a quart bottle at the store now and then to cook with, have decided to use all their milk themselves."

Poster contests at the county interscholastic meet, extension credit for the teachers, "health" printed on the grade cards so that the children know it is officially recognized as part of their education, classes in arithmetic and reading vitalized, singing, art work, fresh air in the school room, all the countless things that have grown out of this single nutritionist's being in the county to work with and through the teachers and mothers are patent and the new gospel of health education is for rural school children in Dallas County today.

THE scheme for holding the children's attention, lest health chores slip into the dull routine of just plain lessons, was at first the Fit for Service Clubs, a part of Junior Red Cross, but very soon the teacher and the worker realized that here was a way to give them even more of this thing called the new education. The Fit for Service Clubs had to have officers, and what should the meetings turn into but embryo assemblies or chapel exercises, hitherto unknown. Presently the government of the groups had evolved into object lessons in civics and community spirit. Suddenly the school grounds were ugly—but a trash can was devised and window boxes were given devoted care. After that little trees were transplanted from "the bottom" and it followed just as a matter of course that the trustees saw their duty in terms of a new roof, some windows and a coat of paint.

In one school, set off on a dirt road miles from a doctor, an accident impressed the children with their helplessness and after the nutrition worker had arranged for a talk on the subject by an interested physician, the boys made a first aid box and the girls furnished it with gauze, iodine, ammonia and "liniment."

When these future citizens discovered their own possibilities for usefulness there was no holding them. Like true Americans they were for saving the whole world. There was practically no money to be had, and besides the worker's idea was to avoid that evil, so they hit upon the idea of sending mistletoe and pecans, which could be gathered up and down the river, to government hospitals. Another club, across the county collected tin foil and sold eggs, disposing of both commodities through the Red Cross lady and her Ford who was their collective link with the world—and bought a map for the "jography" class and an American flag for the school yard.

In a rural high school it was possible to point out to the school board that vocational education was not a high-sounding phrase dependent upon funds and equipment, when the State Board offered one half unit's credit in home nursing and they had a married nurse in their neighborhood who would teach the laboratory half with equipment borrowed from the Chapter.

Just as there is no boundary to be fixed in this adventure we call education, so the episodes in one Texas county could be recounted until the tale of the seventy-six rural schools was told and then there would still be the illimitable vistas opened up in how many individual lives because one believer in health education was employed to help other teachers see how it could be done.

Let one last "experience" sum up, as it did for the nutritionist, one June night, the story of her job.

The colored school in Garland was closing for the long vacation that was to be given to "hoen' and pickin' cotton" and such was the interest of the school's patrons that they had completely overflowed the one-room edifice. In fact, having anticipated the rush and knowing the June heat, the commencement participants were appearing on two flat wagons which had been backed up to the door. What illumination the full moon failed to give was supplemented by the headlights of Fords advantageously parked. The feature of the program was a health play and whoever saw the brown girls in home-made carrot suits and the boys trying to demonstrate a bottle of milk was moved to laugh and cry at the same time. But not the spectators! They were thrilled with a new sense of their worth and mothers who had learned not to feed their brood on beans and molasses or hoecake and fat meat exclusively, patted appreciative feet to the rhythm of nutrition songs put to popular tunes. The valedictory turned out to be a rehash of reasons why children should be fed as carefully as the pigs and turkeys that were raised for market if they were to be useful citizens and self-respecting workmen, and so on throughout the length of what they thought commencement exercises should be like.

The tiny school had caught an idea; it was alive, vibrant, with a response to the stimulus of usefulness and fitness, with the possibilities of education directed and purposeful, wide as their need and not dependent upon brick or rich school boards or educators with pointed beards.

A Negro school, lowliest of the seventy-six, the cornfield straggling up to its whitewashed door, the June moon shining down, but a new pride and a new motive—call it health education, call it a bit of the new education or what you will: The worker knew in her heart that the beginning was made in one more county and she was glad.

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The Doctors Demonstrate

By OTTO H. LEBER, M.D., and KENNETH WIDDEMER

THE provision of periodic health examination service through social agencies and special clinics at best will reach but a limited number of the residents of any community and the greater portion of that number will be drawn from among the clients of the health and family welfare agencies; ultimately periodic health examinations for the rank and file must be made by the family physician in the course of his regular practice. It was primarily a realization of this situation which three years ago led the Executive Committee of the East Harlem Health Center to undertake a cooperative demonstration of periodic health examinations on the invitation of the New York County Medical Society and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association who at that time were conducting a joint health campaign.

Two posters of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association used in the neighborhood campaign for public health examinations in East Harlem

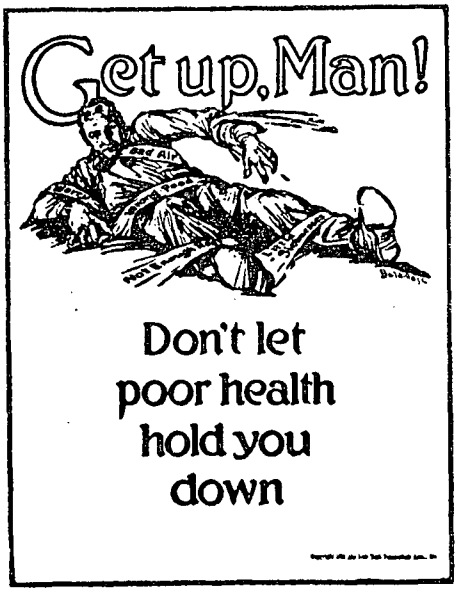
Prior to the establishment of this program cordial relationships had been built up between the Health Center and the local medical society so that when questions arose as to what practical steps should be taken to promote the periodic health examination idea in East Harlem, the local physicians did not hesitate to invite the Health Center to cooperate with them in establishing a series of periodic health examination clinics. It was understood that the attempt should be in the nature of a temporary—even if, of necessity, a somewhat lengthy—demonstration. The Health Center gladly accepted the invitation and there followed a period of careful planning during which certain of the local doctors prepared themselves for the task in hand by attending postgraduate courses at Cornell University.

One of the principal objects of the clinics was to make it possible for the physicians in the neighborhood to obtain practical experience in giving health examinations to family groups including fathers, mothers and children, to the end that every physician's office might eventually provide this service. This is accomplished through a system of rotation whereby teams of physicians are appointed through a committee of the local medical society to serve for a period of about three months.

The medical procedure was outlined and supervised by the Chairman of the Periodic Health Examination Committee of the New York County Medical Society, who has also from time to time held conferences with the examining physicians and generally supervised the project. Nursing supervision and responsibility for organizing the demonstration clinics were placed in the hands of a nurse, a staff member of the New York Turberculosis and Health Association, experienced in the technique of health examination clinics. The set-up of the clinics involved questions of space and equipment, record and report forms, nursing and clerical staff, and routine covering duties of clinic staff, scheduling of patients' visits and a system of keeping records and reports.

It was decided to admit no client to the demonstration clinics who could afford to go to a physician's office for this type of examination. Accordingly arrangements were made through cooperation with the local branch of the Charity Organization Society to have that organization furnish the patients.

The duty of the preliminary preparation of the clients for physical examination was divided between the social worker and the nurse. The social worker recorded the social history of the clients on forms provided for this purpose. She was responsible for attendance of client or family group at clinic and, following the examination, for carrying out the doctor's written statement regarding hospital or clinic care. The duties of the nurse were to make tests such as height, weight, vision, temperature, pulse, hemoglobin and urinalysis. She also prepared the client for examination, set up equipment and conferred with the doctor and social worker regarding the doctor's plan of follow-up for treatment and correction of defects, as well as making sure that the client understood all instructions indicated.



Due regard was given to the educational aspects of the service and opportunity for personal health instruction and service to the client which such examination afforded the doctor, nurse and social worker. Frequently the doctor's plan for follow-up called for instruction in personal hygiene or better selection of foods, which could readily be given by a nurse or social worker on her visits to the home. Clinic nurses were employed from the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Association.

Two physicians worked together at each clinic session, which was two hours long. Approximately forty minutes

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were allowed for the examination of each client. During the two periods of the demonstrations—November 24, 1925—January 3, 1926, and April 7, 1927—June 29, 1927, inclusive, 250 new clients were examined. Sixty-nine sessions were held in which eleven neighborhood physicians took part.

The cooperation afforded by the close association of local physicians and agencies proved profitable not only as an aid in solving the welfare problems of individuals and families examined, but in drawing together within the Center the representatives of these important professional groups in a closer bond of understanding. The plan of the demonstration calls for the continuation of this service until substantially all of the local doctors have taken part in the project.

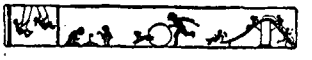
From the medical-social point of view, the correction of defects discovered in the periodic health examinations is of even greater importance than the examination itself. As all of the persons examined in the clinics were clients of the local branch of the Charity Organization Society, they have had the benefit of that organization's aid in securing the correction of defects. An excellent opportunity was thus afforded to examine the results which may be obtained by a family welfare agency in correcting unfavorable conditions discovered through the periodic health examination, and a special study of this follow-up is being made.

Along with the development of the health examination service has gone an intensive campaign of education in cooperation with the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. This has been carried forward to community groups and the schools, and taken directly into the homes of the people through talks and lectures, distribution of literature, showing of motion pictures, showing of special exhibits, and perhaps most effectively by word of mouth from the workers in their visits to the homes. This campaign has been carried on through the machinery of the Health Center.

The direct cost of the sixty-nine clinic sessions was $445, comprising two items: clinic supplies $100; nurses' services $345. The medical service and medical supervision have been contributed by the members of the County Medical Society and the East Harlem Physicians' Association. Personnel for the organization and promotion of the project, clinic nurse supervision, clerical assistance, have been supplied by the Health Center and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. Social workers, for both clinic and field sides of the service, have been furnished by the Charity Organization Society.

A report on the first one hundred examinations made was prepared under the auspices of the New York County Medical Society and taken up by the local physicians at a conference which all physicians were invited to attend. Official films on the periodic health examination entitled "He Who Laughs Last" were made under the auspices of the New York County Medical Society and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, one for physicians only, the other for popular use.

It is believed that the educational values to the community of this demonstration can hardly be overestimated. The local physicians, in taking practical leadership under the guidance of the county medical society, have performed a many-sided service. They have put the indelible stamp of their approval on the idea for all of the community to see. They have measurably increased their own effectiveness to render such service to the whole community. They have established a valuable liaison with local representatives of the neighborhood's health and welfare agencies, and have rendered service to the clients who have come to them for examinations. Further, they have demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that a local medical society can and will carry out the letter and the spirit of the recommendations made by the American Medical Association in their resolutions concerning the value and necessity of periodic health examinations by putting itself in a state of preparedness and efficiency to render this new service to the community.



THE fragmentary facts available on the relationship between poverty and sickness have been brought together by the U. S. Public Health Service in Public Health Bulletin No. 165 (Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.) Economic Status and Health. Obviously it is the conditions under which poor people live rather than the simple lack of money, which may be held responsible for any differences in their predisposition to sickness, the report points out, and those conditions of food, housing and work, as well as a consideration of the possible effects of heredity, offer so complex a set of factors that it is almost impossible to tell which have been effective in any given results. Experience in England, Wales and Denmark seems to show that death-rates from all causes, especially tuberculosis, bronchitis, pneumonia, and accident, increase as economic well-being goes down. Diabetes, gout, and cirrhosis of the liver, on the other hand, are more deadly among the well-to-do. Suicide seems to have no relationship to wealth. The few facts available as to sickness among school children seem to show it more prevalent among the poor than among the better circumstanced, while in general infant mortality rates rise as the income goes down. Analysis seems to indicate that this last condition is due not to constitutional weakness, since the death-rates for babies under one month of age varies little among the different economic classes, but to environmental conditions which become effective later.

A GROUP of physicians and other citizens of Baltimore, Maryland, have opened a Bureau for Contraceptive Advice at 1928 North Broadway, under the direction of Dr. Bessie L. Moses, informing the physicians, social agencies, and hospitals of the state that advice will be given to patients referred by a reputable physician with a statement that in his or her opinion the mental or physical condition of the patient will be aggravated by further childbearing, and that the physician himself is not prepared to give the necessary advice. A secondary function of the bureau will be to ascertain the efficiency of the advice given and to determine the relative value of the various methods which may be recommended from time to time.

THE proceedings of the Conference on Industrial Nursing called by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Health at Harrisburg in June, 1927, have just become available in the monthly bulletin of the former department, Labor and Industry, Vol. XIV, No. 8. More than 200 representative industrial nurses, medical directors, employers and state officials discussed the potentialities of industrial nursing from the point of view of the management, the workers, and the public health and labor movement.

"BEAUTY PARLORS have been installed in some of the state hospitals for the insane," declared Dr. Arthur F. Kilbourne, addressing the last quarterly conference of the executive officers of the state institutions of Minnesota, "and I believe can be of very great therapeutic value, enabling the patients to see themselves as others see them, and stimulating their pride in their personal appearance."

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The Panhandler Passes

By RUTH MILLARD

DOWN on the Bowery, that traditional rendezvous of panhandlers and human derelicts, the jobless men drifting by this winter are younger than ever before. Careful scrutiny of this disconsolate army reveals that although there are still a number of professional panhandlers, furtive-eyed and hard-shelled, the rank and file have passed with the War and the saloon. In their place is a new type, clean-shaven, country-bred.

At the Bowery Y. M. C. A. where credit is always good for penniless men if they are willing to work, the average age of the 5,000 needy applicants served last year was 25 years as against the 35-year average of ten years ago. Records also show the general average of education to be definitely higher. During 1926, men who had attended college numbered 150 while less than one per cent were illiterate.

The falling off in the ranks of the panhandlers is largely due to the automobile, in the opinion of J. C. McMinamum, interviewing secretary, who has been feeling the pulse of the Bowery for twenty years and more.

"Nowadays tramps can hitch-hike easily from town to town and state to state wherever the pickings seem best," Mr. McMinamum maintains. "The panhandlers who used to ply the Bowery regularly tell me that since the War the itinerant life has proved better for health and pocketbook, for police supervision and adverse publicity have seriously hampered the beggar's trade in New York City."

But, while the old-fashioned bum will motor to Florida or California for the winter, thousands of restless young men have been cutting loose from the home town and heading for New York. "Great wealth at once" is their common ambition. Fascinated by glamorous tales of the movies and the success magazines they crowd on without definite plan or specialized training, yet confident that some marvelous opportunity will present itself. They are soon jolted cruelly from their pipe dreams of sudden riches. Business men have little interest in the inexperienced, doors are closed on them and funds dwindle. Ashamed to go home defeated, they drift finally to the Bowery. Hungry, penniless, often utterly discouraged, they ask the Y. M. C. A. to help them overcome the habit of failure they are in the process of forming.

As the first step in the Y's program of rehabilitation, pressing physical needs are attended to. Every man receives a filling meal, a comfortable bed, a thorough physical examination; his clothes are laundered and renovated. All this is offered on credit, in return for the promise to work at any job which may be secured until a better one is found. There are no free handouts. The lodging charges are nominal and the restaurant serves nourishing meals for five and ten cents. A man is expected to pay his debt from his first pay check.

Convinced that mental ills are largely responsible for failure, the Bowery Y. M. C. A. is developing a psychiatric program to supplement this physical rehabilitation plan. To test the value of this method of human study, the Y gave the Otis Intermediate Intelligence Test to a thousand of the destitute men. This test, designed for children between the fifth and ninth grades in school, required seventy-five answers in a given space of time to questions planned to reveal mental agility rather than accumulated knowledge. This test was chosen for the experiment because the results depend upon native intelligence rather than amount of education. Tabulation of the grades received by the men showed 20 of very superior intelligence; 68 superior; 275 normal; 219 dull; 265 border zone; 153 feebleminded. Thus 36.3 per cent of the men examined possessed normal or superior intelligence while 63.7 per cent were below the normal standard of intelligence. The results were used to separate the young men who seemed to have potentialities from those who would not be likely to profit from further education. The secretaries found this choice to be justified on the whole. While many men who made creditable scores in the test fell down, due to some destruct-

Wortman in the New York World

"Say, Pard, would ya ship me a dime to get somethin' to eat?"
"G'wan, whadda ya think I am, Santa Claus?"

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ive habit or other weakness, there was no record of a man who made a low score and achieved notable success.

All of the men were interviewed carefully and sympathetically. An attempt was made to secure confidence and to gather complete data concerning their past lives. In many cases, underlying resentment due to relatively trivial causes had contributed to the maladjustment. Often it was possible eventually to correct such unfortunate mental attitudes.

The interviewing secretaries found that many of the men of lesser intelligence aspired to be Al Smiths or Henry Fords. Thwarted in their desire for notable achievement these men were soon ready to give up and do nothing. By psychiatric treatment the Y was often able to eradicate false ambition and reconcile them to the position in life for which they were best fitted. Many of the men became masons, lumbermen, shoemakers, sailors, canvas workers, leather workers, firemen, cooks, textile workers, laborers and factory workers. Thus they were able to support themselves and often earned more money than the so-called white-collar workers. Although some proved indifferent to help, more than 50 per cent were placed in self-supporting positions which offered opportunity for advancement.

The secretaries found, however, that the group of young men possessing superior or normal intelligence benefited most from psychiatric study. Although they possessed the mental potentialities for success, the interference of serious mental kinks such as the get-rich-quick mania had caused defeat. By careful questioning and close observation, specific causes of failure were discovered and in many cases much was done to direct men into channels where they were able to lead a well-adjusted, self-respecting life in the social class to which they had been accustomed.

The case of Bill is only one example of the successful come-backs staged by men who had given up hope. One day a young man of twenty-five, graduate of a well-known university, arrived at the Bowery Branch, in mental and physical collapse. He had held formerly a paying job with a business firm but had gone off to Florida to clean up big money. For a time he was able to get rich quick, but in the end he lost every cent and was obliged to bum his way back to New York.

"I don't want religion. I don't want lectures. I want money," he said to the interviewing secretary.

"Young man," replied the secretary. "It is not money you need so much as counsel. You have held the idea that the world owes you a living, and where has it got you? My advice is to spend three months in the Bowery Y until you find yourself, taking what we can get you in the meantime."

The young man was bitterly resentful; but he was penniless and hungry and he wanted a roof over his head. So he took a job as orderly in a hospital and slept at the Bowery Y. The other day the employment office landed him a job at a good salary. He is only one of the many instances of intelligent, well-educated young men who were enabled to make a strong come-back up the ladder of success under the kindly guidance offered by the Y.

Another young man, who had spent three years in a university, appeared on the Bowery, well dressed but with empty pockets. For a while he thought that his college education made him too good for menial tasks. Four or five clerical positions were secured for him, but he would have none of them. In the meantime, his bill had run up to $11. Finally he was brought to see that the error of his ways made him nothing more than a white-collared panhandler. He buckled down to hard work as bus boy in a restaurant and has since paid all his bills and advanced to a good position.

There was a little Welsh boy, uneducated and untrained, who shipped over to America because he had heard it was the land of opportunity. He had no training and no money, so the Bowery Y discovered him in a pitiable state. As his psychological test showed him to be of unusual intelligence, the secretaries took a special interest in him. He secured a job as an elevator boy and went faithfully to night school. He has made rapid progress and is now preparing for college. One day he hopes to become a lawyer. All he needed was some one to awaken him to ambition.

Another man, from somewhere South, penniless and despairing, was discovered to have once owned a successful business. Unfortunate reverses had cleaned him out suddenly and broken his spirit. For a time he made beds, to pay room and board; slowly he regained self-esteem and mental health. Later he became an unusually successful salesman. Given a start he forged ahead; it was the first step that was the hardest.

So, by sympathetic counsel and a prescription of hard work, a number of intelligent men defeat their own failure. The Y secretaries feel that the psychological tests have been most helpful in determining degrees of intelligence. By psychiatric study it has been possible to aid the men to conquer the mental kinks that interfere with their rightful success. In the future the Bowery Y. M. C. A. hopes to have trained psychiatrists to devote all of their time to special cases.

Where Business and Welfare Join Hands

By ERNEST I. ANTRIM

MOST American cities have chambers of commerce. Approximately three hundred have community chests. The former promote business and industry and the latter organize welfare activities. And one small city has demonstrated that when the community cannot afford both, the two can be merged advantageously into one.

The year 1922 was a year of financial depression. In the little city of Van Wert, Ohio, it became evident that something would have to be done or the social agencies of the community would come to grief. There had previously been, and still was, a species of commercial organization representing the business interests. But no effort had ever been made to bring the social agencies together.

Of course a community chest could be established on the usual principle, but in a community of 8,500, with a limited budget, it would be impracticable to employ an all-time executive, and success could hardly be expected without expert supervision. Confronted with this dilemma, the writer asked himself, Why not bring into existence a dual-

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purpose organization that would devote itself both to community chest work and to chamber of commerce work? Such an organization would justify the employment of a skilled executive even in a comparatively small community.

Theoretically the idea was fine. But would the two very different types of work mix? Moreover, could an executive be found who would be equal to the task of promoting the community's economic activities at the same time that he kept in proper balance the welfare work of the community? Finally, from a consideration of these two questions, the writer turned to a study of the leadership of the community. He found that the community's leaders, with some exceptions, were the mainstay of the principal churches, kept a guiding hand on municipal affairs, gave the chamber of commerce its major support, contributed the bulk of the funds to the welfare agencies, and took the initiative in all forward movements of a community character.

SURE that the two types of work represented by a chamber of commerce and a community chest would mix because they blend in the lives of the leaders of the community and that a sympathetic executive could be found, the writer embarked on a new adventure in community organization—the Community Clearing House, so-called because it is the center of community activities, the hub of the economic and welfare life of the city. The unique feature of the constitution of the new organization is an executive committee of eighteen members, divided equally between two coordinate committees, one a chamber of commerce committee and the other a social exchange committee. The duties are well balanced and all the work of the organization reflects the finest spirit of cooperation. Careful provision is made in the constitution for the election from year to year of the most able leaders of the community to the executive committee.

The Community Clearing House is six years old. Six annual financial campaigns have been conducted, each a success. The amount needed annually for all the work of the organization was less than $20,000 and almost $120,000 was raised in the six-year period. In the annual budget approximately half the amount raised is allotted to the chamber of commerce committee and the other half to the social exchange committee.

The offices of the Community Clearing House are easily accessible on the ground floor of a building near the heart of the city. A large rear room is used for storage and contains the supplies of the Associated Charities and other possessions of the organization, while the other two rooms serve as offices for the executive secretary, his assistant and the city health nurse.

The executive secretary and his assistant give such time as is needed to both the chamber of commerce and the social exchange. The chamber of commerce itself with the annual fall festival and spring show of the merchants, conducts an employment agency in cooperation with the state, manages an annual county Fourth of July celebration, brings conventions to the city, interests itself in all important civic matters, gives continuous attention to business promotion, including the securing of new industries, and does many other things that are a benefit to the economic life of the city.

The social exchange contributes regularly to the support of eight distinct agencies: the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Boy Scouts, Girl Reserves, Associated Charities, Salvation Army, Child Conservation League, and the Red Cross. Out of its reserve fund other agencies are helped. In return for the financial support given them they are required to present not only an annual budget but quarterly budgets showing that they are living within their means and getting satisfactory results. The eight beneficiary agencies represent the nucleus of the Council of Social Agencies, which meets several times annually that the several agencies (there are twenty in Van Wert) may become thoroughly acquainted with one another, that duplication in social work may be eliminated, that the work of all may be better correlated and that neglected fields of service may be occupied. The Council of Social Agencies holds an annual conference.

During the past year the chamber of commerce secured a $200,000 cheese factory without expense except as to incidentals, thus providing the 3,000 farmers of the county an excellent local outlet for all their milk at good prices; brought thousands of people to Van Wert on many occasions during the year for conventions, celebrations, special sales of the merchants, and so on; placed 163 men, women, boys and girls in gainful occupations through its employment bureau; financed a series of concerts in the city park by the American Legion Band; gave a Christmas treat to the children of the county; advertised the city abroad in several effective ways; saved the residents of the city several thousands of dollars through careful investigations of agents, stock and bond salesmen and other transients; considered numerous factory propositions, and in many other ways contributed to the economic interests of the city.

The social exchange made possible the efficient functioning of the eight most important welfare agencies of the community through liberal contributions to their work; gave encouragement to the other worthy welfare agencies; reduced to a system the task of administering relief to the needy families of the city, thus saving much time and money and accomplishing a more satisfactory work than had previously been done; concerned itself with such questions as community recreation, community morals, and the like.

A planning commission, closer contact of city and country, a scheme of community grading that Van Wert may have a clear conception of her real standing compared with other progressive communities, the establishment of a county museum, the adoption of certain health measures—these and others are ideals which the Community Clearing House hopes to realize in later years.

AS far as the writer knows there is only one organization in the United States similar to the Community Clearing House of Van Wert, Ohio, and that is the Civic Association of Middletown, Ohio, which was established after the Van Wert organization had come into existence. The finest feature of the Community Clearing House of Van Wert is that it works. Selling the idea of a combination organization in which all the people might have an opportunity to cooperate under the supervision of able leadership in the promotion of community activities that contribute to both the economic and social life of the city, was no easy task. Today, however, there are very few Van Wert leaders who are not behind the Community Clearing House, financially and actively. There is no pronounced opposition in any quarter. From year to year the organization has grown stronger and stronger, and after six years of successful experience it is considered an established institution.

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Jim's Mother

A Study in Conflict of Cultures

By PAULINE V. YOUNG

(Mr. and Mrs. F. live on 4th Street, near Jackson, in a nice neighborhood. They have a six or seven room house, well kept and orderly. There are many flower pots on the porch and some home-made porch benches and chairs. Mrs. F. is very talkative, high strung, lacking refinement and education. She is intelligent and spry and gives the impression of an Eastern ghetto type who has emerged into a better environment with a higher standard of living. Her English is fluent but broken.)

"WELL, I can only tell you about my own family and my own bad boy. I have four sons and no one has given me any trouble except Jim. There is no use talking about school to him. He just won't listen to it. He was working for the Western Store, wrapping packages, and he did pretty well. He worked steadily for thirteen weeks and earned $12 a week, but about a month ago they laid him off because it was slow.

"My dear lady, I had enough trouble with this boy to write a big book. Just this one boy; the others are fine. You see, when we came from New York City about four years ago we moved to Jackson Street district, where Mr. F.'s parents live. We had a four-flat house there and Jim made friends with bad boys, a gang, a band of bad boys. They ran away from school and spent their time on the playground. Since that time I have had trouble with him. Oh, he is loyal to the gang and will never give out any secrets and always sticks up for the boys. I know that gang. Al has no mother. He lives with an old grandmother and what does she know about Al and Sallie! The gang leader is a butcher's son, has a rough brother and they are all tough. They must have some girls among them who are not very decent and will take liberties with the boys. Oh, they will always stick around a girl. Jim says they don't do any harm but I can't find out very much. Jim does not want to stay around here. He says there is no one in this neighborhood he cares anything about. Nothing but Jackson Street suits him.

"When we moved out here he used to run away from school and spend his time loafing on Augusta Street. He says he doesn't like the teachers; he doesn't like the subjects and he hates school. He would pretend that he was going to school but would go off to his friend's and waste his time. Sure, he is a bright boy. They had his brains tested and he has the brains of a seventeen-year-old. Sure, they took him to some clinic and tested his brains. He tells me he has enough brains to be as good a business man as anybody in Los Angeles. He always says: 'Just wait, mama; I'll be rich yet. Henry Ford has no education. He just hires bright men. You don't need much education to make money.'

"I am terribly anxious for this boy to graduate from high school. Well, I don't think I could afford to send him to college but I beg him to go to high school. My older boy was always studious. He is eighteen and he is graduating this June and is going to work for the city. He already got two letters asking him to come to see them. Well, no, he can't go to college either. He has to do a little 'posting' this summer and will take some special courses next fall. This older boy always teases Jim because he quit school. They fight like cats and dogs, and I always have to stand in the middle. They never chum together or go out together like two brothers. The other two boys are eight and six, and of course Jim won't have anything to do with them.

"Jim doesn't lie to me very long. He will tell a fib but the next day he'll come around and tell me, 'Mother, I just told you I was working but I am not,' or he'll say that he just told me he went to school but he went to the playground. I talk to him and question him and he'll usually admit what I am after.

"He is afraid of his father. Oh, he licks him pretty bad when he gets mad but he doesn't want to do it any more. He says Jim is too big now to be licked. My husband says it's all my fault. When Jim was little I wouldn't let him be spanked. When my husband goes after a boy he lands on him pretty hard and does not care where he strikes him, in the head, or on his back, or in the stomach. I always said, 'You'll cripple him; be careful where you strike.' But Jim is more afraid of his father than of me and when his father says, 'Jim,' it's Jim!

"When he was a young child he used to be sick a great deal and would cough a lot. He is not a strong boy now. He is small, and nervous and has some hot temperature [temper]. When he gets mad and his quick temperature goes up, he is a fright. He is too restless and nervous to grow and can't put on any weight. I give him care but he doesn't come home until late in the evening. He is seldom here when we eat supper. I used to fuss with him all the time to come home for meals but there is no use, so I leave his supper and he eats when he gets here. He promised me to come early tonight but what do I know whether he'll come or not. He sleeps late in the morning and is not up until ten o'clock when he doesn't work.

"TWO weeks ago, when he stopped working, he was afraid to tell me right away and when he got another job he came home and told me about the other. He did not keep his new job for more than a day. He said he did not like to be an errand boy. But it was nearly a week before he quit pretending he was working. He would go away in the morning and take his lunch as usual, but he returned from 'work' too late and I knew he was not coming from there. I went over to see his Big Brother. Oh, he is a fine man. I told him, 'Mr. K., other people come to you with business. I come to you with trouble.' But he said, 'Never mind that, I want to help you with Jim and you send him over to me and I'll make him behave. I'll swell his behind and he'll come across.'

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"So I went home and told Jim Mr. K. would give him the dickens and that he wanted to see him, so he won't go. My husband is going to take him over tonight and they'll talk things over. A job is the main thing.

"They know how I tried to make Jim go to school when we lived on Augusta Street. People told me, 'you take your boy over to Juvenile Hall and leave him there and you'll see that he won't run away from school any more.' Well, I did. My husband and myself went over and filed on him; it helped for a little while but it did not last. We went over to Mr. Duncan himself and he told us that as soon as Jim is fifteen, to get a work permit for him and let him go to part-time school. He still goes to part-time school but he does not always work. I wanted to improve that boy and my husband and myself went over to Whittier school and wanted to leave him there. They told us that if the Juvenile Court sent him to this school we wouldn't have to pay anything but if we sent him ourselves we would have to pay twenty dollars a month, but the superintendent told us that Jim is not the kind of a boy who belongs in that school. Of course, I don't want to leave him there if he will mix with all sorts of bad boys and thieves and liars. What will become of him? At home he at least hears a good word from me but who cares for him over there? They file them up like a herd of sheep and push them on. And he would have to go to their church, and eat pork, and what will he turn out? I am not the kind to shove my child out of the house because I have trouble with him.

"I ALWAYS see that my boys have a few cents in their pocket. When a boy goes out without a penny he'll help himself to what he wants and can't buy. Every day, when he goes out, I give him a quarter or thirty cents and he doesn't steal. When he used to work he would bring me home his money and I would give him spending money and money for his clothes and put the rest away for him.

"I wouldn't care if he learned a trade. Of course, I wanted him to go to school but if he wants a trade I will have no objections. It's better than running around idle. I know it for a fact that when he keeps busy he doesn't get into trouble. He keeps regular hours and spends less time on Augusta Street. During the Shriners' parade he earned six dollars selling lunch boxes. All the boys did that and Jim was out of work so he, too, made a little money on the side. I always feel better when I know he is busy.

"No, he never helps me around the house. Well, you see when their father never cares to help me out, the boys think that they shouldn't either. My husband is a regular European man. He can see the house upside down and he won't take an interest. When I ask Jim to cut the lawn for me he says he is tired. When I ask him to clean up the house he says that when we'll get new, nice furniture it will pay to keep it clean. Sometimes he'll wipe the dishes for me but he thinks that's a woman's job. With four boys in the house I have plenty to do and no help from any of them. Oh, you can't train them when their father does not set an example.

"My husband is not very strong and I don't bother him. He is a cutter [tailor] and has worked in a shop for twenty years. All these years in a sweat shop. He came to this country when he was a small boy and had no American schooling. He used to go to Hebrew school and knows Hebrew fine but what use does he make of it? His parents are very orthodox and his father goes to synagogue every blessed evening. We keep a kosher house and don't mix our dishes and I shop on Temple Street. I go there twice and three times a week to get kosher food. I have to buy meat in a Jewish butcher shop in this neighborhood. Believe me, there are plenty of Jewishwomen who buy meat from a *goyish* butcher. They say that in Los Angeles all meat is treife [non-kosher], that money buys the Jewish kosher label, but why should I worry my head about it? If the Jewish butcher sells treife meat 'the sin is upon his head.' I do my duty.

"WE don't attend the temple because my husband works Saturday and when he comes home he is tired and wants to rest. We keep Yom-kipper and New Year and go to shuhl on Temple Street. Where do you have a temple in this neighborhood? You get out of touch around here. What I pledge myself to on those holidays I never fail to keep. We fast on Yom-kipper and even my oldest son fasts.

"Sure, we trust in God. My whole heart is with God, my whole hope is in Him. I keep up some of the ceremonies, such as lighting candles on Friday night and if I forget, my conscience is troubled, 'Oh, weh is mir, I did not bless the Sabbath today.' But what else can you do in a *goyish* land.

"My boys have a Jewish heart. You should see what a fine Jewish heart Jim has. There was a girl in our house some time ago and she talked about Christ. Jim did not want to listen to her and he told me to tell the girl to go; that we believed in God Almighty as the only God.

"Jim went to Hebrew school and studied the Bible—book by book—but he does not want to go to synagogue with his father on holidays. My older son goes, but not Jim.

"When I was a little girl in Russia my parents sent me to Hebrew school and I can even write in Hebrew. I never had any other schooling. When I was twelve years old I worked for a tailor as an apprentice. My parents paid him twenty-five rubles for a term and when I learned the trade I became a dressmaker and came to this country as a young girl. My parents still live in Russia, in Minsk, you know. I would like to see them but I have no desire to live in Russia. Conditions are terrible over there. My brother-in-law just returned from there and he thinks that Minsk is a rotten place, dirty and tough. And that a Jewish girl can't get married without a 'nadden' [dowry payable to bridegroom]. The relatives in America send money to Russia so the girls can get married—and such girls! They are lazy and fat—so much beef, and they don't care to keep their house straight. When I was a young girl at home I always scrubbed and cleaned and washed and kept things in order. I'll rather live in America on a piece of bread than on chicken in Russia. And here in Los Angeles the weather is so fine and I love a grass, a flower, and I have chickens and a garden and am satisfied—if my boy would only behave.

"SURE, we have been in this country a long time, about twenty-five years and we were married in New York City nineteen years ago, but I really don't care to go back East. You can live cheaper here; you don't need so much clothes. Of course, you can use them but I am not the kind. I make my dresses over and over and wear them a long time. I am more interested in my house and my boys. I love my family.

"You know how a mother is. Sometimes she'll curse

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them but the next minute she would give her life for them. Everything here would be fine if Jim only had a job and quit fooling around."

(*The interview took place on the front porch. In one hour's time three long funeral processions went by as there is a cemetery in that direction. A smaller son crossed the street while cars were running and Mrs. F. yelled for him to go back, threatening in rough language to punish him. The boy did not return until he was ready.*)

"You see, our property will increase in value as the neighbors voted to have this street a business street. We signed up for a business street and hope to make some money on our land."

Cooperation and Federation in Civic Work

By VICTOR S. YARROS

SOME years ago the present writer deplored the weakness and ineffectiveness of the civic and reform organizations found in every big American community, and ventured to suggest that federation and systematic cooperation might considerably augment the usefulness of those organizations (see The Survey, January 14, 1922, page 588). Now comes a 300-page volume from a joint committee representing the University of Chicago and the Union League club of the same metropolitan and cosmopolitan city in which a plea and argument for federation in the field of civic reform are ably presented and abundantly fortified by the results of a two-year inquiry into present activities in that field. (Chicago Civic Agencies, 1927. University of Chicago Press. $2.50.)

The figures given in the report are more arresting than any one would have cared to predict a priori. And they are doubtless significant for every important community in the United States which is wrestling with difficult problems, political or moral, and which is not satisfied with the rate of advance it is making.

It seems that Chicago rejoices in 130 city-wide civic reform organizations and in 396 neighborhood improvement societies, clubs or other agencies whose sole function is the promotion of physical and moral progress within their chosen sphere of influence. The combined annual budgets of these organizations exceed $1,000,000; they issue fifty-five regular periodical publications for educational and propaganda purposes; their total membership is 1,102,126.

No one doubts the unselfishness, the high aim and the fine civic spirit of these citizens, or the ability of their leaders and directors. Yet proof of their influence is wanting —sadly so. The recent election of W. H. Thompson to the office of Mayor of Chicago can hardly be cited as an illustration of the power and practical importance of the numerous civic bodies of that city. Most of them, it is certain, were opposed to all that Thompsonism represents, but their showing on election day was pitiful.

The report urges federation "to eliminate the frittering away of effort and enthusiasm in more or less futile and complicated activity," and says: "There is nothing that might not be accomplished by the united efforts of a million patriotic citizens." Undoubtedly these words are open to the charge of "naive exaggeration," but it is tolerably obvious that more, much more, can be accomplished by united action than by scattered, sporadic, uncoordinated efforts. It is suggested that this be attained by general federation supplemented by four sectional sub-federations, with a central office, of course, and frequent meetings and conferences for exchange of views and the adoption of resolutions and similar steps. Such a policy would not prevent adequate local autonomy and prompt action within narrow limits.

All the existing civic organizations have certain aims and purposes in common—economy and efficiency in administration, for example, the reduction of the spoils area, the improvement of the public schools and their separation from corrupt and cheap politics, reasonable uniformity in assessments and taxation, honesty and loyalty in the police department, good transportation at fair charges, sensible traffic regulation and the reduction of the accident rates from various causes. Federation is clearly a means to the more successful realization of these and other objectives. Machines and bosses would pay more attention to the demands or protests of a federation representative of a million intelligent and public spirited men and women than they do to petitions or complaints of small societies known to be supported by a handful of persons and, as a rule, managed by an executive secretary and a president.

To be sure, there are risks and dangers in federation. The larger the organization, the greater are the chances of political and factional friction, of shifty compromises, of surrender to the Babbitts within the organization. Courage and candor, rectitude and fearlessness are rare qualities, whereas, as we are often reminded, "government is compromise." The small organization can speak out, shame the devil and defy the powers that be. The large organization must reckon with its timorous and wabbly elements, its opportunists and its professional joiners. And yet, despite these weighty considerations, some community should try federation on a common-sense civic platform and watch the results.

Just now Chicago urgently needs courageous leadership and good team work on the part of the sincere friends of clean politics and decent government. Its public schools are menaced by demagogical and petty politics. There is a mean, reactionary element on the board of education that is fighting merit and appealing to a dark, mediaeval provincialism, saying, for instance, that no outsider will be appointed to any position in the school system, because Chicago money should be spent in Chicago. In the City Hall the old gang is back and active. We may expect a series of contract, graft, spoils and other scandals in some of the departments. The mayor himself is personally honest, but he is neither willing nor able to control his appointees, and, moreover, he is no student of municipal problems. He is perfectly sincere in his utterances, incredibly silly and absurd as they often are. He can be exploited by astute and greedy spoilsmen. His popularity is an asset to the wasters and crooks in the political underworld.

Cooperation with the present municipal administration of Chicago is difficult enough, and perhaps a federation of Chicago's civic bodies would be limited, to begin with, to negative forms of cooperation. That is, it would have to warn, protest, and "kick," rather than give positive aid. But Chicago has had and will again have constructive and progressive administration, with which cooperation is both possible and eminently desirable.

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Books When They Count

By WINIFRED NOTMAN PRINCE

"MAY I have another book as good as this?" A small boy with rumpled hair, his hat in one hand and Hexapod Stories in the other, was one of a dozen standing in line behind the charging desk in the school library. Miss Moore, the teacher librarian, smiled at him.

"Well, John, you liked that, did you? Bobby," turning to the next boy, "what are you returning?"

"A Child's History of the Human Race. It's long. But I like the pictures and it tells a lot of real things."

"Let's see it," demanded John. "I'll try that, Miss Moore."

The nine o'clock bell rang and several children still had not drawn their books. Miss Moore reluctantly sent them off to their classrooms.

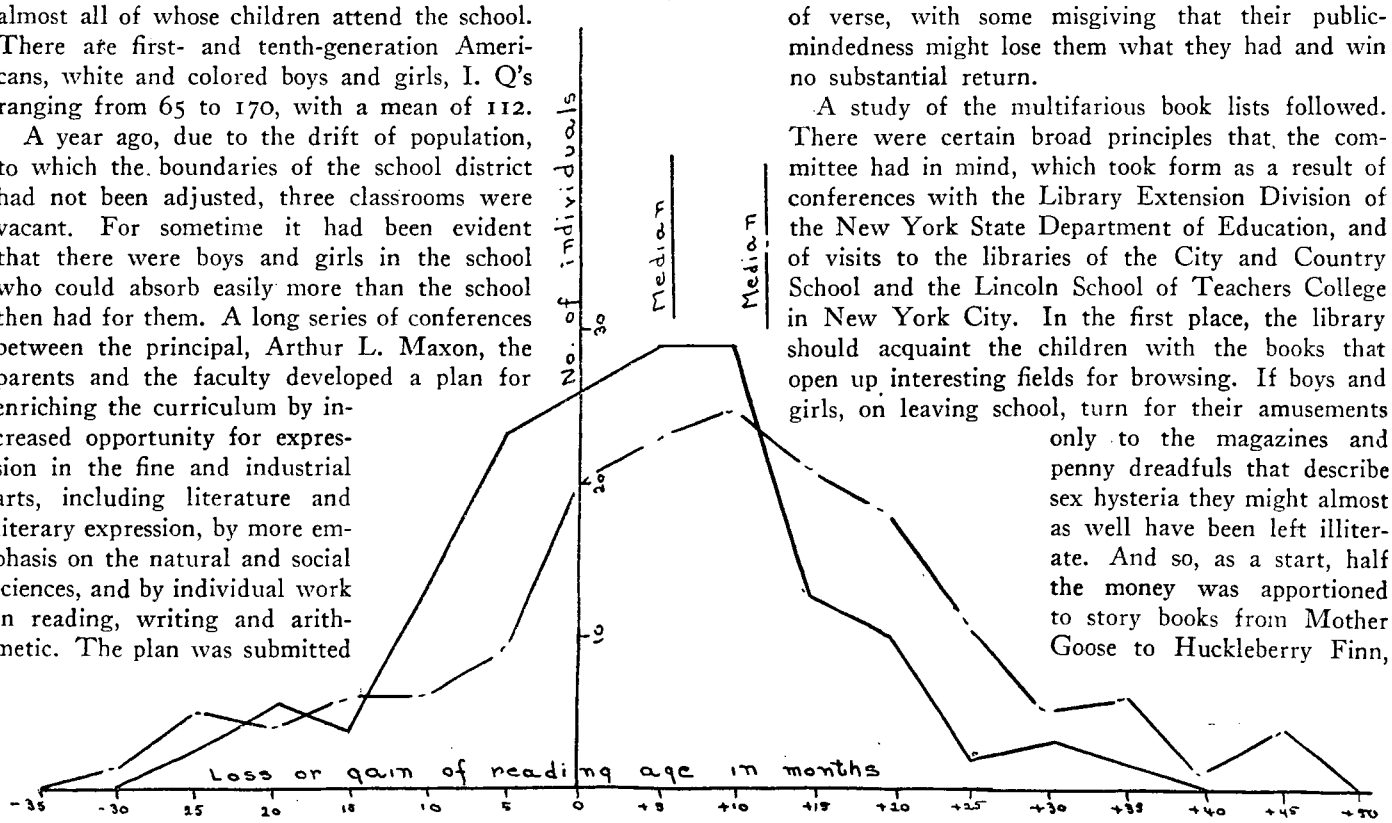
The library of the Elmer Avenue School, Schenectady, New York, is the expression of a desire shared by faculty and parents of the children, to give them a stimulating and beautiful environment in addition to a well ordered routine and familiarity with the three R's. There are about five hundred children in this elementary school, their ages running from five years to twelve. In its district are professional people, skilled and unskilled artisans and merchants, almost all of whose children attend the school. There are first- and tenth-generation Americans, white and colored boys and girls, I. Q's ranging from 65 to 170, with a mean of 112.

A year ago, due to the drift of population, to which the boundaries of the school district had not been adjusted, three classrooms were vacant. For sometime it had been evident that there were boys and girls in the school who could absorb easily more than the school then had for them. A long series of conferences between the principal, Arthur L. Maxon, the parents and the faculty developed a plan for enriching the curriculum by increased opportunity for expression in the fine and industrial arts, including literature and literary expression, by more emphasis on the natural and social sciences, and by individual work in reading, writing and arithmetic. The plan was submitted to the Board of Education which approved the use of a vacant room as a library and the Superintendent of Schools assigned an additional teacher to the faculty to permit one teacher to devote full time to the library. A committee of fathers from the parent teachers association assumed the burden of raising funds to buy books and an individual appeal was made to every parent of a child in the school.

The conversion of the formal classroom with its screwed-down desks and long blackboard into a charming room with color and life was a simple and delightful task for a committee headed by the principal. The blackboard was covered with burlap as a backgound for maps and pictures. The open shelves that lined the walls, and the tables and chairs that replaced the desks were painted bluish green and theatrical gauze softened the glare from the southern windows that had made the room unpopular as a classroom. A Japanese print or two, an old color print of the city, a Maxfield Parrish were hung and the golden oak woodwork faded into the background.

The next step was to collect, index and classify all the books already in the school. The classrooms yielded up their stores of geographical and historical supplementary readers and their few cherished story books and collections of verse, with some misgiving that their public-mindedness might lose them what they had and win no substantial return.

A study of the multifarious book lists followed. There were certain broad principles that the committee had in mind, which took form as a result of conferences with the Library Extension Division of the New York State Department of Education, and of visits to the libraries of the City and Country School and the Lincoln School of Teachers College in New York City. In the first place, the library should acquaint the children with the books that open up interesting fields for browsing. If boys and girls, on leaving school, turn for their amusements only to the magazines and penny dreadfuls that describe sex hysteria they might almost as well have been left illiterate. And so, as a start, half the money was apportioned to story books from Mother Goose to Huckleberry Finn,



Analysis of standard reading tests of 165 children in Elmer Avenue School, Schenectady, N.Y.: Solid line—Gain or loss during seven-month period before installation of school library. Broken line—Gain or loss during seven-month period after installation of library

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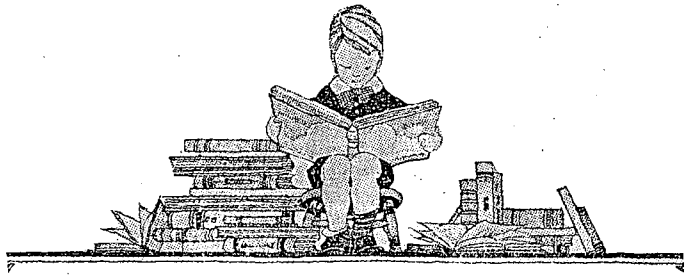
with care to include stories of foreign children in translation, such as Heidi, Nils, Inger Johaneson, the terribly good-natured Anne, and the immortal Pinocchio. A special effort was made to find easily read books which give historical perspective and answer questions about insects, birds, animals and rocks.

Second, the attitude of mind which turns to authorities for information in a given field should be encouraged from the outset. This is the antidote for the nibbling habit. Accordingly, an attempt was made to select a few first-rate books in travel and science, most of them well illustrated, and a few source books in history, by means of which teachers might introduce the children to the problems of weighing evidence.

Finally, we sought picture books which train the eye unconsciously in color and line and give a feeling of intimacy with foreign countries, a sense of kinship in spite of language separation, perhaps even a desire to know languages other than English. And so the library has Walter Crane and Leslie Brooke, Kate Greenaway, Arthur Rackham, the pupils of Professor Cizek, pictures from Bohemia, Russia, Germany, France, Poland, Scandinavia, Italy, Japan.

Before the library had been operating six months it had become a vital part of the school life. That it is so is undoubtedly due in large measure to the indefatigable and understanding young woman who presides over it. She and Arthur L. Maxon, the principal, have worked out the specific contribution of the teacher-librarian. Each grade, as a unit, visits the library for one period in each week and receives definite instruction in the use of books. The second grade youngsters, who are beginning to read with understanding, learn to examine the table of contents to find out what is in the book, or to read the list of illustrations in order to turn directly to the desired picture. The first graders, as they sit in the circle in the story corner, hear part of The Cock, the Mouse and the little Red Hen or Ameliar-Ann and the Green Umbrella or Two Wooden Soldiers to entice them to further reading. The fourth grade has an hour of modern poetry from This Singing World, the third grade from Silver Pennies—Vachel Lindsay, Amy Lowell and Robert Frost as well as Shakespeare and Rossetti, Stevenson and Eugene Field. Or the fifth grade, in this inland city, smells the salt and feels the swell of the waves as they learn to know Masefield. Cargoes is illustrated by Gordon Grant's Story of the Ship. The sixth grade is introduced to the Quennells and Fabre, to Jules Verne and Robert Louis Stevenson.



At other times individual students in small groups are sent to the library by their grade teachers to search for answers to definite questions, or simply to read what they please, or to look around. For there is much to see and think about. There is the Wonderground map of London with its blue river winding across it and its red bus lines, the bridges, St. Paul's, Westminster, Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens. There are the curious colored prints from Japan, by the master, Hiroshige. There is the collection of boats made by the fourth grade and added to by children from the first to the sixth grades. There are the Cizek posters and the fossils and the butterflies. And the children look about them and are carried out of a small world into a bigger.

Finally the library has contributions to make to the classrooms. The third grade is studying American Indians. The teacher in charge received Hodge's Handbook, the American Museum publications, the clipping file with pictures by the Taos group, Dawn Boy, records of Indian music and a goodly number of Indian story books. And those books remain in the corner library as long as they are useful.

So much for the general results of bringing the children into contact with the world of books. It may well be questioned whether the results in reading ability justify the expenditure of money and children's time and the addition of a full-time teacher-librarian to the faculty. An attempt has been made to measure the effect of the library on the children's growth in reading ability by an analysis of the records of the standard reading tests.

For this study, the seven months period before the library was installed was compared with the same period after the library was in full operation. The records of 165 children were available. The median increase in reading age in the period before the installation of the library was six months or one month less than the increase in chronological age. The median increase after the installation of the library was twelve months. It will be appreciated that the number of children studied is small and the period of time during which the experiment has been carried on is too short for definite conclusions. The indication is clear, however, that, in addition to giving a valuable familiarity with study tools and with literature, this public school library has increased the ability of the children to recognize words and to interpret them—the ultimate test of an elementary school reading program.

A College Mental Health Department

By MILTON HARRINGTON, M. D.

BEFORE we can discuss intelligently the problem of organizing a mental hygiene department in a college or university we must be perfectly clear as to what mental hygiene really is. I know, for example, a certain gentleman, a college professor at that, who always talks about "giving" mental hygiene to the students and who maintains that the right time to "give" it to them is while they are still in preparatory school, not after they have come to college. It would almost seem that this gentleman looks upon preservation of mental health as a sort of pickling process to which the mind of the student may be subjected, after which it may be expected to keep indefinitely.

Unfortunately there is no psychological nostrum to be ladled out in clinic or consulting room which will keep the mind in good order. Mental health, like health of the body,

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is to be maintained in only one way and that is by living in accordance with the laws of health. We may say that what a man is—whether he is strong or weak, whether he possesses those qualities of mind which constitute what we call mental health or whether he does not—depends on two things: heredity and environment. The college has nothing to do with the heredity of its students. That was settled for good or ill long before they came to it. All the college can do is to take the student as it finds him and give him the best environment possible while he is under its care. Mental hygiene in the college then is mainly a matter of providing each student with an environment suited to his own particular requirements, of seeing that he is not subjected to any stress or strain under which he will break down or suffer harm and that, at the same time, sufficiently heavy demands are made upon him to toughen his mental and moral fiber and to call forth the best that is in him.

It is obvious that caring for the mental health of the student body is not a job that can be performed by any one individual. Everybody connected with the institution must have a part in the mental hygiene program—administrative officers, teachers and students.

There is a familiar saying that what is everybody's business is nobody's business and this is just as true here as elsewhere. The Latin professor's mind is on the teaching of Latin, the physics professor's on the teaching of physics, while each administrative officer is kept busy attending to matters that fall within his own particular department. Should there not be some one whose business it is to see that the needs of the student are being properly cared for from the standpoint of his mental health? And is it not obvious that the person to do this is the trained psychiatrist? The psychiatrist is a man whose life has been spent in studying mental bbreakdowns and why they occur. He, better than any one else, is in a position to know how such wrecks may be prevented and what the college must do or avoid doing in its dealings with the student in order to keep him healthy.

However, before the employment of a college psychiatrist can be much more than an impressive gesture, it is necessary to face the problem of building an organization through which he can do efficient work.

SINCE mental hygiene is simply a matter of meeting people's needs, the first thing necessary in a mental hygiene program must be to have some method of keeping ourselves informed as to what these needs are. We must know the individuals whose mental health we are seeking to protect and the conditions under which they live. In the small colleges of earlier days the teachers were personally acquainted with all their students and the students were intimately acquainted with each other. The college was a social unit. Today, however, a man or woman may graduate without knowing, even by sight, many of the students in the same class. If the students have lost contact with each other, they have to an even greater degree lost contact with their instructors.

We cannot scrap our large institutions. The only course open seems to be to break the college up into a number of units, each having its own individual social life. The logical thing to do would seem to be to make the dormitory the unit. In order that it might be a unit in more than name it would of course be desirable for each dormitory to have its own dining room and recreation rooms and for the students occupying it to form themselves into a definite organization. In fact, it would be a good thing to drop the term dormitory and call the unit by some name indicating that it is more than a place in which to sleep.

Having broken up the student body into groups of convenient size, the next thing would be a means of maintaining personal contact between the mental hygiene department and the students. My plan would be to do this through proctors or counsellors drawn from the younger members of the teaching staff who would work under the direction of the mental health officer. In the type of college I know best (not coeducational) the counsellor would live in the dormitory with his men, eat his meals in the dormitory dining room and smoke his after-dinner pipe in the dormitory lounge. By such means it would be easy for him to keep in close touch with every member of the group committed to his care.

EACH counsellor would have charge of, say, a hundred students. It would be his duty at the beginning of the year to make a careful study of each student entering his group. He would, of course, be provided with all the data available as, for example, the results of medical examinations, college entrance examinations, and any psychological tests which the entering student might have been required to take. After this initial stock-taking, the counsellor would follow his group through their college careers. Whenever he found that one of his students was not getting along satisfactorily, that he was unhappy or inefficient in his work or in some other way was unadjusted to this environment, he would investigate the matter. If the trouble were a simple one he would deal with it himself. If he found it too difficult to handle alone, he would take it to the psychiatrist, and counsellor and psychiatrist would work the problem out between them. Wherever it seemed necessary or desirable to do so, the psychiatrist would of course take the student under his personal care.

Two essential procedures must be emphasized here: First, records of the students should be kept by the counsellors and should be on file in the psychiatrist's office. Such records would be valuable not merely for the information contained in them but also because they would make for better work on the part of the counsellors. Scientific investigators in all fields have found that good note taking is the first essential of accurate observation. It would, of course be the duty of the psychiatrist to instruct his assistants in note taking and to see that this work was kept up to a satisfactory level.

Second, staff conferences should be held at regular and frequent intervals. In these staff conferences the difficult cases and the problems growing out of them could be considered by the mental hygiene department as a whole. These conferences, if properly conducted, would not only be instructive but would also serve to stimulate and keep alive the interest of the counsellors in their work.

The chief objections likely to be raised against any plan of organization such as I have here outlined would be on the grounds of expense and the radical changes it would involve in the organization of the college. If we want mental health and the happiness it brings for ourselves and for our children we must be prepared to pay the price that it will cost. In our various cities and towns we now have health officers whose business it is to protect the physical

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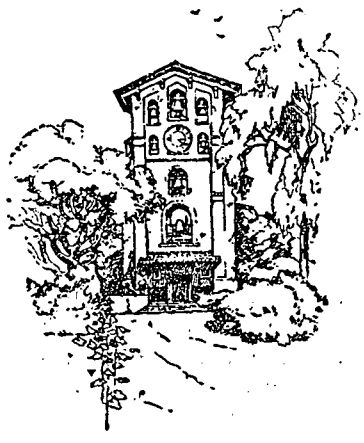
health of the inhabitants, but no one would be so foolish as to expect the health officer to go off into a room by himself and there do something that would banish disease from the community. Physical health has been improved through new and better waterworks and sewage disposal plants, through improvements in housing conditions, and compulsory vaccination, and a variety of other far-reaching reforms that have cost a great deal of money, have profoundly modified our way of living and have in many cases aroused the bitterest opposition.

Health of the mind, like health of the body, is only to be had as a result of great expenditure of money and effort and at the price of many changes in our established habits and beliefs. If the plan I have here outlined seems overambitious, it is simply because people have not yet awakened to the real significance of the mental hygiene movement. As a matter of fact, I have here done nothing more than touch upon one aspect of the mental health problem in the college. I have suggested a method of coming to grips with it, of mobilizing the forces of the college under expert leadership in an attempt to study students and their needs. I have said nothing, however, as to how these needs are to be met, nor of classroom instruction in the principles of mental hygiene, although these also are essential parts of a mental health program.

East and West

By BARBARA DEWLANEY



SIXTY college students gathered at the Montezuma Mountain School near San Francisco and spent their Thanksgiving holiday studying some of the economic, social, racial and political problems which are common to the peoples of the Pacific. The group made up the second annual Northern California Student Institute of Pacific Relations (see The Survey, February 15, 1927, page 651). The delegates, who came from six California colleges, represented eight nationalities: British, Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Korean, Japanese, Russian and American. Problems peculiar to the Pacific Coast—the Chinese and Manchurian situation, and questions confronting India, Korea and the Philippines—were considered in three separate sections under student leadership, each group holding two and sometimes three sessions daily. The Institute was convened as a whole for two closing sessions to listen to group reports and to correlate findings. No resolutions were passed. The group felt that the recognition of facts and conditions by the interested peoples is the first step in the direction of any permanent solution of irritating problems.

Perhaps the most definite suggestions came from the group considering problems peculiar to the Coast. In the belief that race prejudice is one of the chief factors of unrest in this area, the group tried to work out means for creating an attitude of racial understanding.

Holding that teachers to a large extent influence the attitude of their pupils toward the race question, the group suggested that courses which increase understanding of other races and respect for the contributions to civilization of other peoples be emphasized in the professional training of teachers. It was also urged by the group that teachers make a more positive effort to establish a feeling of racial equality among their students. The students further felt that textbooks in Pacific Coast schools should include information about the Orient and representative Oriental literature. This would follow the Japanese example of including similar American material in the schoolbooks used by the children of that country.

The Institute is to be an annual affair on the Pacific Coast. Though the registration this year was not larger than last, the general interest in the undertaking has been greater. In attempting to face facts and exchange views on inter-racial questions and to meet with foreign delegates, many of whom are prospective leaders in their own countries, these students are, in a very real sense, discovering for themselves the meaning and the method of genuine education.

The Class-room Teacher Speaks

By ADELE PARKER

IN view of the present confusion and battle-smoke of the Chicago public school situation, one brief speech made at the last annual convention of the National Education Association in Seattle deserves to be rescued from the dusty tomes that record every word spoken at that august assembly. This was a speech made in the Department of Class-room Teachers in a symposium on The Outstanding Benefits Conferred Upon Teachers by Our Boards of Education. (Note that the topic referred to benefits to the teachers, not to benefits to the schools or to the children.) Ten teachers took part in the discussion.

Most of the ten "fished around" (as one put it) and found some good things to say about school boards. In some places salary increases were chalked up to their credit; in others, tenure, sabbatical leave and rest rooms. But one teacher spoke her mind quite freely. This was Anise Slattery of Chicago, formerly president of the Elementary Teachers' Councils of that city. Miss Slattery aimed to give the "low down" on school boards, at least in Chicago. For, while Chicago teachers have had large salary increases in the past, while they have had life tenure during efficiency, while they have the best pension system in the country, from the teachers' standpoint the organized teachers of Chicago have secured these benefits—in some cases through the state legislature and in all cases in spite of the bitter opposition of the school board. Miss Slattery said:

> Considerable doubt is being cast in various quarters upon the value of a lay Board of Education as the agency for settling the policy to be followed by the public schools. However, we have such boards and though we are uncertain what we should do with them we are not prepared to do without them until we have given thoughtful attention to the question of what should take their place. We in Chicago try to work with the Board, but only the most extreme optimists expect to receive benefits from them. In trying to determine questions of school policy, Boards are faced by a choice made difficult by their lack of expert knowledge of the matters upon which they must make a decision.
>
> Their decisions are further complicated by the fact that there are differences of opinion as to the purpose of public education.
>
> An English economist said in a recent publication: "In all ages there are minds that think of education instinctively as

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a means of making one class more useful to another. And there are others who think of it as a spiritual force serving a master purpose and not the convenience or profit of a system. Education to these minds is a means of making a man or woman freer, to enable the poorest person, as St. Augustine says, to carry within him his own fate."

The proponents of the first-named theory can always get the attention of Boards of Education which are, as a matter of fact, largely recruited from this class. Those of the second group are not so sure of a hearing. The results of their ideal education do not lend themselves to measurement as part of the accomplishment of a "standard school."

In this confusion of purpose would it not seem natural to give a hearing to the teachers, if they are in any sense a professional body?

Four years ago, Chicago teachers had an official organization, Chicago Teachers' Councils, recognized by the Board of Education and established under its rules. By means of this organization teachers were enabled to present their views officially to the superintendent who is an officer qualified by law to make recommendations to the Board of Education.

At this time a new Board of Education employed a new superintendent and proposed a new plan of school organization and administration. The teachers in their Council meetings discussed the proposed plan and found it, in their judgment, not good. They said so officially. On recommendation of the superintendent the Councils were abolished and the official voice of the teachers silenced.

Perhaps you are wondering when I am to reach the benefits. We have now arrived. When you are considering progress it is well to know exactly where you are when you start, and any one making this point beyond question clear may be said to have conferred a benefit upon those whose position is so defined.

This meeting is devoted to discussing the professional welfare of teachers. Before you consider professional welfare you must have a profession. No group of people can claim to be a profession when the organization, administration, methods and very purpose of their work are determined without their participation and cooperation. This is what the Chicago teachers are, and unlike some other groups they know it. All the important matters in connection with their work are determined by the usual plumbers and public efficiency experts, butchers and bakers and bankers, club women and candlestick makers who happen at any given time to compose the Board of Education. They have told us where we are. Where we are going I do not know. That will depend somewhat upon how these things look to the class-room teachers of America.

Miss Slattery's speech won markedly more applause than any other speech. One teacher was heard to remark, "See what a difference tenure makes!" For Miss Slattery is acknowledged to be a superior teacher and according to the state law of Illinois she cannot be dismissed for expressing her opinion—even of the Chicago school board.

Informal Adult Education

By JOHN W. HERRING

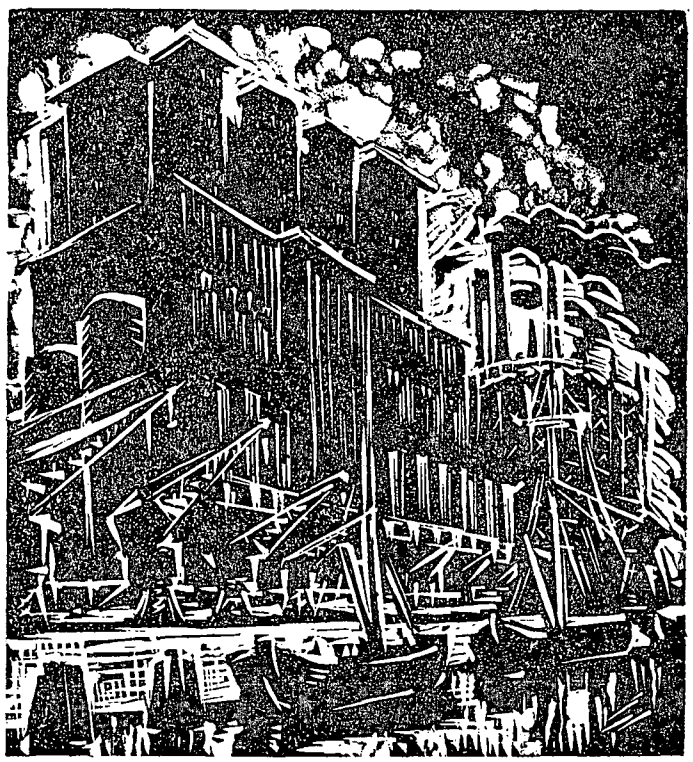
THE purpose of this article is to sketch some of the educational plottings and doings afoot in Cleveland, for Cleveland is at it again. This most experimental of cities may be termed the country's official taster. No one knows why Cleveland is what she is in this respect. Some say Tom Johnson, some say the climate, which provides the adversity against which men whet their spirits. For better or for worse, Cleveland is wedded to social experimentation.

Perhaps thirty thousand adults go to school more or less sedulously in Cleveland, and through libraries, colleges, museums, civic and religious institutions they make up a great composite university of the people. Out of this wealth of interest and prolixity of endeavor have come the beginnings of a new statesmanship in the whole of the city's education.

One unusual phase of Cleveland's educational activity is in the field of those informal agencies that have not ordinarily been put in the category of schools. Rising out of them has come an experiment in community coordination called the Adult Education Association. Its purpose is to increase opportunities for adults to gain education in the social-cultural fields. Discussion groups, forums and similar undertakings are its "informal" province. One of its founders dubbed it the City Talking Society. It is far from ashamed of the allegation. It claims descent from the old town meeting and strives definitely to recover its values in the modern polyglot city.

The effort is two years old. It is organized under an advisory committee of one hundred and a board of directors chosen to express as many racial, religious and economic viewpoints as practicable. It is supported in part by funds locally subscribed and in part by a gift from the Carnegie Corporation.

The Association follows three main lines of attack: first, the neighborhood; second, the large downtown conference; third, the maintenance of a central service for leader-training, for providing speakers, for suggesting study materials.



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The neighborhood line of attack is the main column of the whole program for it offers the best chance of reaching people who are not of the elect "three per cent" of the city. In general, the neighborhood campaign seeks the growth of informal colleges of the people, folk colleges with broad curricula. The various types of neighborhood activity deserve special mention. The forum is valuable as a convener of widely varying types, races and creeds, a defender of free speech and tolerance and a platform for the presentation of stimulating social viewpoints—a genuinely dynamic education. The round table encourages closer study, cooperative thinking, fraternalism. The association aids a discussion league in which younger people of various colors and religions meet on a non-sectarian and non-propagandist basis. The league is a youth movement in the germ.

The lecture series permits a consecutive presentation of the various aspects of a theme, thus correcting one of the faults of the forum. The attempt is made to arrange series of lectures which are not only consecutive in themselves but which lead out from series to series, progressing from immediate interests of the group to more advanced social and cultural subjects.

The services of the library and other institutions through the association to the neighborhood is unique and highly important. Ideally conceived, the association is the cooperative effort of civic educational agencies to serve the people more effectively.

The best practical illustration of the downtown conference plan was the conference on foreign affairs held in February, 1927. Fifteen organizations participated. The first day's sessions dealt with the League of Nations and the finances of Europe; the second with Latin America. About eight hundred people took part in four or more of the ten sessions. The Socratic method was admirably applied. People really came to study and discuss, not to be tickled. Twelve thousand bibliographies and other leaflets were distributed. The press carried full accounts of each session to a million readers in seventy informative news stories.

The third line of attack is the central service bureau. The chief service thus far given is as a speakers' bureau, which has filled four hundred and fifty engagements in two years. This bureau brings a speaker to Cleveland to deliver a group of addresses at a greatly reduced cost to the individual organization. In some cases this means merely a financial saving. In most cases it means that without this service the luncheon club or youth group or forum would have been unable to secure the speaker at all.

The work of the association in leader-training, serving as a clearing house for the ideas of its member organizations, suggesting study materials, is barely begun. The demand is unquestioned and the strategic position of the association is obvious.

The difficulties are legion, and chief among them are the demands on the directors. Here is a job that calls for an educator of a new stripe, who must finance, organize, pioneer in social relations, as well as teach; a liaison officer between a hundred groups, an animated curriculum and a friend of humanity. And here, incidentally, is opportunity for real educational adventure, for a most intimate experiment in civic cooperation and for an experience that leads straight to the quick of American life.

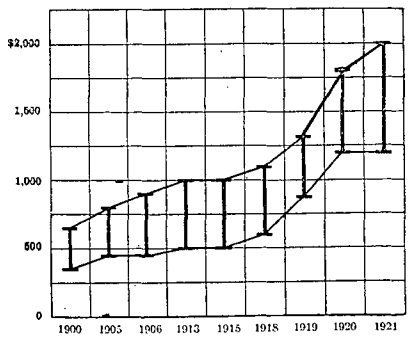
The program of the association is not regarded as complete, by the groups concerned or by the community at large. There are obvious fields of usefulness which it has not yet been possible to enter. As the undertaking continues, new types of community education and new methods of using them continually appear.

The wider significance of the association is evidenced in the fact that half a dozen other cities are observing its program and in several instances have begun related programs.

CIVIL SERVICE has been added to the list of opportunities for Ohio students who, during their college course, alternate five weeks of study with five weeks of business or industrial experience. In notice of examination for laboratory aids at the National Aeronautical Research Laboratory at Dayton, occurs this paragraph: "Part-time Employment: Persons appointed on a part-time basis will be assigned to duty for alternating periods of four or five weeks. This offers attractive employment to students in the cooperative courses at Antioch College . . . and at the University of Cincinnati, both of which institutions have regulations permitting students to accept such alternating appointments as these and thus partially defray the expenses of their education."

"WHAT is an engineering education?" is the title of a bulletin just issued by the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Missouri, "to place before students and advisers of secondary schools information regarding the study of this branch of learning. . . . The bulletin was prepared, not with the thought of influencing boys in the choice of a career, but to place before them, while they are yet in preparatory schools, information that will help them in choosing their preparatory work for this difficult professional field. The bulletin analyzes typical engineering curricula, showing the percentages of time required in various subjects to complete the work required for a degree, and suggests broadly courses to be pursued in preparatory schools by those who expect to follow engineering as a profession."

HOW much should an American city pay its teachers? The local Teachers Association has tried to answer this question for teachers in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, through a survey undertaken late in February, 1927. The report of this survey has just been published by the Pittsburgh Teachers Association, Inc. It was compiled by Marion K. McKay and Coston E. Warne, Director and Assistant Director of the Department of Economics at the University of Pittsburgh. The report covers past and present salary schedules in Pittsburgh and in comparable communities, the changes in the cost of living in recent years, the training and experience of the teaching groups, the actual expenditures of teachers for necessities and their budget requirements for a cultural life. There is "a summary of conclusions to be drawn from this study," and a careful presentation of the statistical data on which the conclusions are based. The report contains no specific recommendations.



The spread of salaries of elementary school teachers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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"But What Good Came of It at Last?"

By JUNE PURCELL-GUILD

PRESENT methods of gauging the accomplishments of social work seem increasingly inadequate. Considering merely the mounting annual budget of the community fund organizations of the country, a more accurate inventory of the attainments of social work would seem to be indicated. Over $60,000,000 was raised for social work last year in approximately three hundred cities; and this was only about 40 per cent of the budgets of the agencies financed by community funds. What is this money buying—not only in terms of cases opened and closed, visits made, or relief given, but in improved social status? This question is not new; "measuring sticks" have been called for, before this. (See The Survey, Jan. 15, page 465; Mar. 15, 1926, page 683.) But where shall we turn for the answer—to annual reports, "educational" publicity, conference discussions, the study of the volume and cost of social work?

As social workers, we have been accustomed to maintain that social case work is, or should be, the foundation of at least three-fourths of social work; possibly we could assemble a not unimpressive brief in support of the view that the best group work, the most effective community organization is built upon the basic principles of social case work. If, however, contributors to social work suddenly became higher critics of social organization and financing, where is the evidence that we are "developing personalities" and "bringing individuals into more harmonious relationship with their social environment?" To what extent are we "effecting better social relationships by dealing with individuals one by one?" If contributors lost satisfaction in vague notions of doing good and demanded analyses of actual improvements in life trends, where are our proofs?

Most social workers have a sincere and a surpassing faith in social work. But, are we not substituting a belief in our worth for a demonstration of the facts? Are we translating a technical terminology "rehabilitation of families," "adjustment of personalities," into the language of the business man who is beginning to ask just what is his money buying? If the accomplishments of social work are definite, specific, and tangible, why do we not measure them? If they are not concrete, are they worth the dollars they are costing? In other words, are we consistently and insistently testing social progress in terms of social work costs? Are we any nearer the perfection of a measurement of social progress in terms of case accomplishment, or in any other exact terms—than we were ten years ago? The day when a clear and precise evaluation of social work should be available is approaching, if it has not already arrived. The extensive adoption of the community fund method of financing social work has apparently precipitated the issue.

Previous to federated financing, social work was inadequately supported by a small group of the emotionally benevolent, the socially ambitious, the religiously stimulated, and a few others. With financial federation has come a widespread—almost a universal—participation in giving. Cities which previously had a few hundred contributors to social agencies now have thousands of contributors to their community funds. Through the broader appeal of the-one-big-campaign-a-year a much larger annual budget for social work has resulted. Cities which used to collect thousands now collect hundreds of thousands; a few which formerly collected thousands have been able to pass the million mark. The year-round publicity of many of the funds has increased interest in social problems and agencies and knowledge of them. Campaign publicity has repeatedly called attention to the elimination of duplication in social effort, the increased economy of administration, the improving standards of work. To put campaigns over, promises of social betterment have been made which must be kept if campaigns of the future are to be put over.

The widespread solicitation of business and professional men and of employes in industry has brought many new givers to social work; new in the sense that they formerly did not give at all; new in the sense that they are the type which expect tangible returns for money spent. The fear of some that maximum budgets have already been reached in some places may become a universal reality unless more exact tests of the effectiveness of social work are produced. Nor should social workers be satisfied to wait until contributors can no longer be aroused by the emotional appeal. No small part of professional responsibility lies in the education of the public on social conditions, on how the conditions are being met, and in what respect—if at all—social work as at present organized is failing.

IT is doubtful, however, whether the majority of social workers have begun to realize that a broader support for social work increases the necessity for a systematic social accounting. The reverse almost seems true. There seems to be a tendency for agencies which are already somewhat removed from personal contact with givers by the fund organization, to be neglectful in keeping the public informed of their accomplishments and progress. This is true even of agencies which in pre-fund days always made some report to givers, to hold their interest and financial support. If social work is to justify itself as worthy of increasing support in the future, sustained professional thinking must now be focused on the issue, until a satisfactory formula for testing social treatment has been evolved.

First, the growing bill for social work in the United States should be brought forcibly to the attention of all social workers. The need of giving honest value in trained service, hours of work, and maximum efficiency in operation should be re-emphasized. Conceivably, also, a still

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closer scrutiny of the personality and character, the education and training of those who ask an opportunity to help spend the money collected from the public is implied.

Again, more and more earnest consideration may appropriately be given to the working out of a professional philosophy at once optimistic and intellectually unimpeachable. Too often are the failures of social work predicated on the basis of an insufficient budget. Too seldom is there a frank admission that the problems of many individuals are unsolvable with present technical facilities. In a recent study Dr. William Healy and Augusta Bronner show that over one half of the cases in a series of juvenile delinquents known to them in Chicago and Boston "continued into careers of vice and crime." Such figures from a source of undoubted scientific standards and accuracy put the public claims of many a pettifogging social worker to shame. A claim to near-perfection, or a failure to weigh every result attained, hinders progress and will ultimately prove a boomerang. Most physicians admit that 90 per cent of their patients would get well, or die, as inevitably without medical attention as with it. The advancing power and influence of the medical profession suggest the wisdom of its ethics.

Then, too, the long-range test for social accomplishment is rarely applied, except in future terms. How often do we attempt to picture today as it would have been if five years ago all professional social work had been completely destroyed and abandoned? Read any social work publicity: "Protect the citizens of the future by giving to the children of today." Well enough, perhaps, but why do we not point out more often in what way the children of today are better off because of all that was done for them yesterday and last year? Hopes for the future should be based on the accomplishments of the past. Should it not be possible to prove that the complex problems of modern life, great though they be, would have been enormously magnified even during the past five years, if all protective, preventive, and alleviatory measures had been omitted?

Finally, let us be busy working out actual measurements of social performance and apply them with the same regularity as we record activity. Let us not be content to accept the nature of our labor as essentially unfathomable and invisible. The spiritual and intangible quality of work with individuals is inestimable and could not be lessened because of a counting and evaluation of the constructive services which have a definite and material value. Should we not, as a matter of routine, make each year a thorough study of our records to determine the progress made in solving the problems presented?

A PARTIAL summary of a study of the records of a family agency of average high standards, in a mid-western city of approximately 250,000 population, is herewith given. The figures are not offered as conclusive evidence of anything. From a somewhat new approach they do seem to offer a crude appraisal of the attainments of one group of average case workers. These data were compiled under the direction of the writer, from the original records of the agency. The figures and the estimates of progress are, it is believed, as accurate as a carefully made schedule, rechecking, and supervision could make them.

One group of fifty consecutive current case records was studied in elaborate detail by an exceptionally capable and well trained worker. These cases were analyzed with complete objectivity as they were not cases under her care. These fifty cases were of recent intake; none had been known to the organization longer than fifteen months; the average time under care was seven months. Another group of fifty-four current cases was analyzed by several workers who were responsible for the cases and were selected by them as exceptional examples of constructive services rendered. It is interesting to note that the percentage of cases in this group apparently "unimproved" was greater than in the short time group. The fifty-four cases had been under the care of the agency more than four years on the average; two cases for more than thirteen years; but they had been "active" only about three times as long as the cases in the other group. As many problems remained unsolved in these cases why had they not been continuously active? Will the policy of closing old cases, so that there may be time for new ones be discarded some day, as dubious social technique? The data contained in the one hundred and four schedules is published here for the first time.

ACTIVITY RECORDED IN FIFTY CURRENT CONSECUTIVE CASE RECORDS IN THE REGULAR FILES OF A LARGE FAMILY AGENCY

These cases had been under care an average of seven months each

Number of visits	566,	average 11.3	per case
Family visits	259,	" 5.1	" "
Other visits	307,	" 6.1	" "
Number of office interviews	150,	" 3.	" "
Number of letters	239,	" 4.7	" "
Sent	121,	" 2.4	" "
Received	118,	" 2.3	" "
Number of physical examinations, medical, and dental treatments			28
Number of times hospital care secured			4
Number of times mental examinations secured			4
Number of times institutional care of permanent nature secured			4
Number of times temporary care or shelter secured			8
Number of times housing conditions changed			3
Number of times employment secured			9
Number of support actions prosecuted			3
Number of mothers' pensions secured			2
Number of recreational opportunities secured			1
Number of Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets provided			5
Total value of material relief furnished			$1,821.00

ACTIVITY RECORDED IN FIFTY-FOUR CURRENT CASES CHOSEN AS OUTSTANDING EXAMPLES OF SERVICES RENDERED

These cases had been known to the agency, on the average, for more than four years, but had been active less than two years

Number of visits	1,748,	average 32.3	per case
Number of office interviews	839,	" 15.5	" "
Number of letters	560,	" 10.3	" "
Sent	256,	" 4.7	" "
Received	304,	" 5.6	" "
Number of physical examinations, medical and dental treatments			218
Number of times hospital care secured			54
Number of times mental examinations secured			22
Number of times institutional care of permanent nature secured			15
Number of times temporary care or shelter secured			14
Number of times housing conditions changed			17
Number of times employment secured (58 temporary jobs included)			69
Number of support actions prosecuted			16
Number of mothers' pensions secured			3
Number of recreational opportunities secured			21
Number of Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets provided			126
Total value of material relief furnished			$12,827.00

Other miscellaneous activities listed in these fifty-four records: work periods arranged in exchange for relief, 75; instruction in home economics given, 27 times; appearances in the juvenile court, 26; in criminal court, 5; property titles looked up, adoptions verified, other records consulted, 20 times.

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All this activity undoubtedly brought hope and cheer into the lives of hundreds of people. As such the value of social case work is obvious. But in terms of lasting social improvement, what did it all mean? '"But what good came of it at last?" quoth little Peterkin.'

The final answer may never be given. These particular cases were still active and their ultimate outcome in doubt, therefore. A tentative conclusion could be drawn on the progress made in improving status from the time the cases had been first opened until the time of the study. Accordingly, a searching analysis was made of all the problems presented in an effort to determine the trend of the families while under the care of the agency. It must be admitted that a number of records failed to picture the original situation in language specific enough to give succeeding workers exact information on prior conditions. In a smaller number of cases the present status was also vague.

In the group of short-time cases, the conclusions regarding changes in general family status since the original contact of the agency were as follows:

Condition of the family apparently improved	23 cases
Condition of the family apparently unimproved	14 cases
Record too vague to justify an opinion	13 cases

In the group of long time cases the conclusions were as follows:

Condition of the family apparently improved	24 cases
Condition of the family apparently unimproved	25 cases
Condition of the family apparently worse than before	5 cases

That is, in forty-seven of the one hundred and four cases, improvement in status was noted, although in many instances the improvement was rated as "slight" or not of an assured character. In thirty-nine cases no improvement could be seen. On the other hand, who can say how much misery, illness, and hunger had been alleviated or forestalled?

The figures have been given for whatever they may be worth in stimulating further research into the effectiveness of social work. Only by subjecting social process and accomplishment to an endless variety of analyses will categorical answers ever be made to the questions which must be answered: Is the world demonstrably better because of social work? How much worse would the world be today if there had never been any social work?

If social work pays, let us prove it.

Are the Poor Really Poor?

By KARL DE SCHWEINITZ

WEALTH in the United States has increased so rapidly and in such proportions that we are beginning to regard prosperity as universal. Irrespective of our individual fortunes we feel rich. We talk about big profits and high wages as if everybody was experiencing either the one or the other. Poverty as a condition of life in America seems correspondingly to have become vague and unreal and either directly or by implication one is frequently asked, Are the poor really poor?

It was to answer this question that the Family Society of Philadelphia recently made a study of 552 households that had applied to it for help. These families first came to the attention of the society in 1925. What was the economic status of these families before they fell into difficulty? What was their share of our national prosperity? The wages received by the husband and father in 113 different occupations, both skilled and unskilled, were found to be as follows:

In 67 of the 552 families (12 per cent) the man was paid $40 a week or more; in 485 families (88 per cent) he was paid less than $40 a week. In 445 families (81 per cent) he was paid less than $35 a week; in 377 families (68 per cent) less than $30 a week; in 234 families (42 per cent) less than $25 a week; and in 79 families (14 per cent) less than $20 a week.

All these men were heads of families, having from one to eleven children to support. Certainly, the burden of proof rests upon those who say that the poor are receiving high wages.

This burden becomes even heavier when one compares the wages of these husbands and fathers with the cost of living schedules of the Bureau of Municipal Research. These estimates are based upon one of the most careful studies of budgets and prices ever made in this country. The initial study was conducted in 1918 and 1919, a follow-up study was made in 1923, and the cost of living index numbers of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics have been used to bring these figures down to date. Upon this basis the Bureau of Municipal Research finds that the cost of maintaining a workingman's family, consisting of a father, a mother, a boy of thirteen years, a girl of ten years, and a boy six years old, would be $1,994.06 for the year 1925, or at the rate of $38.15 a week.

This budget is substantially the same as the famous Chapin budget would be if brought down to date, and is considerably less than several similar budgets. It provides for no luxuries, unless a six-room house can be considered a luxury. It allows for no savings. It marks the danger line. The family that is above it we can regard as having the material environment necessary to the rearing of a good citizenry. The family that is below it should be the object of our concern.

The wages of the men in approximately 88 per cent of the 552 families studied by the Family Society were less than the income called for in this budget.

In 119 of these families the mother or the children or both were working at the time of application to the society. In 81 families, lodgers or relatives were living. This would tend to increase the income of such households.

Operating to decrease the income would be the fact that the wages quoted are a rate, not what actually was received. In a paper read before the All-Philadelphia Conference on Social Work in 1925, Jacob Billikopf stated that forty weeks out of the fifty-two is considered to be the average annual employment of men in the building trades. The working time of any laborer who is dependent on the weather must closely approach this percentage. In addition, there are losses due to part-time work, lay-offs, and the like.

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Moreover, the budget of the Bureau of Municipal Research assumes a family with three children, while in the group of families studied there were as many households with more than three children as there were with three or less.

Let us grant that the increase in the income of those families in which mother or children worked and in those families in which there were lodgers was more than enough to compensate for the difference between the actual wages and the rate of wages. The fact remains that in this study the chances that the family of a man earning less than $40 a week would need to seek the help of the Family Society were seven times greater than the chances of the family of the man earning more than $40 a week.

It is interesting, also, that in the wage group of less than $40 a week there were twice as many families in which there was sickness as in the wage group of $40 or more a week. The lower the wage the larger the number of families in which there was illness, the greatest number being in the less than $20-a-week group. A study of Infant Mortality in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, published in 1915, by the Federal Children's Bureau, showed that infant mortality was highest where the wages of the father were lowest and that infant mortality was lowest where the wages of the father were highest, the death-rate of babies falling in each higher wage level. Whatever the significance of these figures, there is no question about the group in which one would prefer to live and bring up children. It would seem as if physically as well as financially the poor were really poor.

To appreciate more fully what this poverty involves it is only necessary to study the lowest possible budget that the Family Society can estimate for the same family whose minimum budget the Bureau of Municipal Research places at $38.15 a week:

Weekly Budget	
Rent	$6.00
Food—$8.00, milk $1.82, total	9.82
Fuel, light, ice	1.75
Clothing	4.00
Household incidentals	.50
Insurance	.50
	$22.57

The Bureau of Municipal Research allows approximately $42 a month for rent in 1925, the Family Society approximately $25. The Bureau of Municipal Research specifies a six-room house. The average space occupied by the 552 families was three-quarters of a room per person. On this basis, four rooms would be good measure for a family of five. If the family, at the time it applied for help, happened to be living in a $25-a-month house the budget might hold. If, however, the family should be obliged to move it would be exceedingly difficult for it to find the space it needed at this figure.

The Bureau allows $12.07 for food and milk as compared with the Family Society's item of $9.82. The fuel and light item of the Family Society amounts to $90 a year as compared with $106.95 estimated by the Bureau, but the Family Society includes in this item ice during the summer months.

To keep its budget within $22.57 a week the Family Society must omit the item of carfare. The family must live where the man can walk to work and where the children can walk to school. Equally serious is the absence of any item for recreation, but at $22.57 a week this cannot be included. One might substitute recreation for insurance were not the possibility of mortality in families at this wage level so great as to make this an exceedingly uneconomical procedure.

Drawing by Ernst Zilliak Courtesy the New Masses

Tenement holiday

Five items that appear in the budget of the Bureau of Municipal Research must be omitted: furniture and furnishings, health, dues and contributions and taxes, education and reading, and a miscellaneous item including spending money, legal expenditures, and the like.

Only by the closest paring does the Family Society succeed in arriving at a $22.57-a-week budget, and even this takes into consideration the hope that from relatives and other sources there will be help in the way of furnishings and other odds and ends to piece out the household economy. The society is, of course, always guided by what the income of the family was before it applied for assistance, adjusting the budget accordingly, so that the family which has been accustomed to a higher wage has a somewhat larger budget than the minimum. But there were 79 of the 552 families in which the man earned less than $20 a week, and in 35 of these families there were more than three children. For such families we find it impossible to develop a budget which does not violate some fundamental principle of health or decency, and it is only through violations of this kind that families on low wage levels manage to live within their incomes. Thus, at the time of application to the society

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132 of the 552 families, having each from four to ten members, were found to be living in three rooms or less.

It is often said that the troubles of the poor are due not to the amount of their income but to the way in which they spend it. This invariably is followed by the remark that all their money is wasted on motor cars. Statistically it may be true that every other family in Pennsylvania can own a car. Actually, only thirty-five out of a thousand of the families under the care of the Family Society in December 1926, had ever in all their lives owned automobiles, but of the thirty-five only five were in the group which received financial assistance from the society. It should be noted that 20 per cent of the people seeking aid do not come because of economic problems but for other forms of advice and help.

If this were the West, particularly the southern Pacific Coast, the story would be different. There a family may not have a home but it will have a car. In the county of Los Angeles alone there are, according to Miriam Van Waters, more than 7,000 families of automobile migrants that have neither houses nor apartments but live in their cars and in automobile camps.

In Philadelphia, the poor who come to the Family Society do not indulge in such luxuries as even the cheapest of second-hand cars, and of the thousand families studied many lacked what are the necessities of modern city life. There were 387 that had no bathtub, while another 230 were obliged to share a tub with one or more other families. Less than half of the thousand families had toilets in their houses. One hundred and ninety-one families shared a toilet indoors with one or more families; 324 families had outside toilets and 42 families were obliged to share an outside toilet with other families. There were actually 60 families that did not have running water in the house.

The poverty of these families was of two kinds. There was the poverty of bare floors, of beds without mattresses, or even of no beds at all; of no bed clothes, where people must sleep without undressing; of no furniture. This is the poverty of newspaper cartoons, the poverty which people are most interested in hearing about. It is the poverty chiefly of the peasant family which came to Philadelphia with no possessions and has been able to accumulate none.

Most of the families studied had some household equipment. One might even see a carpet on the floor and a bed with a clean white spread. The uninitiated would say that here is no poverty. They do not realize that under the spread there are no blankets. They want to hear about families like the one whose ambition it was to have a rocking chair so that "we can take turns rocking ourselves in it," or about the family that had never sat down to a meal together because they had never had a table.

There are only too many such households, but their poverty is no greater in its poignancy than that of the family which has used every kind of ingenuity, which has gone even without enough food, to gather together a few of the furnishings that make a living place seem like a home, and which despite all its efforts finds itself beaten in the struggle of life. Even with a rocking chair and a carpet, such a family can be just as hungry and just as cold as the family that has neither. In spirit it can be more broken.

For it is what poverty does to the spirit that is most terrible of all. Think what our most prevalent evil, overcrowding, means: Never from childhood to have a place of one's own. Never to have a room to oneself. To sleep three in a bed. Never to have so much as a drawer in a bureau where one's own little possessions can be put, and never to have any trinkets to put there. Never to be alone, to have a chance to think apart. Always to anticipate with dread the coming of each new baby. Never to have respite enough from turmoil and confusion to enjoy the members of one's own family.

Poverty such as this is not unusual. It abounds in every great city. The two groups studied by the Family Society are but a sampling of a far larger number that are known to the social agencies of Philadelphia and which could be duplicated in any American community.

We are rich in the United Sates, richer than any nation has ever been, but we are also poor, poor in the great number of those who have not and in the ever increasing distance that separates them from those who have. Our prosperity is not universal and it will not become universal until we measure wealth not by the growth in individual fortunes but by the number of those who share the increase in the national income. Until then such poverty as the study of the Family Society discloses will continue, and it will still be true that the poor are really poor.

Preventive Case Work Needed

By ADELINE E. DARTT

"Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet"

TAKE Longfellow's maiden from her poetic setting and make her into the image we social workers know so well. Call her Sadie, place her age at seventeen, her residence in a crowded tenement in East Manhattan. Give her a twelve-dollar-a-week job in a factory. Add to that, liquid brown eyes from southern European ancestry, vivid lips and cheeks, feet that dance and a flair for clothes! Endow her with parents, too occupied in the struggle for existence to prepare her for growing up and brothers and sisters who are only nuisances under foot. Even if Sadie had not been born before the days of child guidance clinics, she would never have needed their study and counsel, for Sadie was average in mischief and intelligence. She never knew the district visitor. Her father managed to keep his large family on the margin of financial safety above the precincts of the family case work agency.

At fifteen, the law permitted Sadie to venture forth, armed with working papers. Around her pressed grown-up joys. Back of her, a crowded home held childish inhibitions. Sadie's brown eyes made friends. She was whirled to movies. Then came clothes. Clothes were not easy on twelve dollars a week! Nor was it fun to bring the boy friend into four rooms, littered with brothers and sisters. So, Sadie began holding back her wages and staying with her girl chum who lived in a furnished room. Parties were later and gayer. Her friends became more daring and she with them!

Sadie was walking on the quicksands. Her parents

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remonstrated and threatened, but Sadie had tasted the freedom of the soul; parents were old-fashioned. Sadie's mother asked for advice on her doorstep and a neighbor told her of the friendly agency for girls.

"My Molly was stealing and hanging out half the night. I couldn't do a thing. They send a nice lady. My Molly likes her. Now, she no steal and has nice friends."

Sadie's mother was heartened. She called on the "nice lady" in the friendly agency who listened to her story with sympathy until she murmured, "My Sadie's only seventeen!" And then, the "nice lady" said firmly, "Your daughter has a home and she is over sixteen! We regret we can not handle her! You had better go to the Women's Court!"

To the Women's Court, Sadie's mother went dubiously. There, a dignified woman advised her, "You do not want your daughter to have a court record. Go home and use your authority."

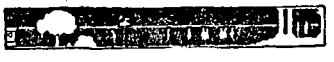
Sadie's mother went away with sorrow in her heart. Next, she stopped the visitor from the Charities who came to see the family downstairs. The visitor was kind but much too busy to take on Sadie and furthermore, she did not present a family problem. The visitor mentioned the agency and the court to which Sadie's mother had already applied in vain.

Then chaos descended on a night when Sadie did not come home and a day when she was not at the factory, and no word came from her. Sadie's father, hiding anxiety in anger, sat all day in the apartment. The children crept into corners, terrified at the tight-lipped silence which pervaded the household. The silence was broken by a summons to that court Sadie's mother had visited. This time, with a sullen husband in tow, she again greeted the dignified lady, who remembered her and led her kindly into the court room where a subdued Sadie sat before the magistrate. They learned that Sadie had been arrested with another girl and two boys in a raid on a furnished-room house. In vain, the boys had protested they meant no harm. They had rented the room for a club and the girls had gone there for a lark. The house was already in disrepute. The charge was on the docket. After much discussion, the dignified lady spoke to the magistrate and Sadie was placed on probation to her parents.

Thus Sadie returned to the crowded rooms and noisy brothers and sisters. Her future? You social workers can prophesy it well! Her one experience may be her last. If so, she is fortunate. It may be only the first in a series so that probation officer, parole officer, psychiatric worker and family visitor, each in turn, will come to know her and plan for her and eventually support her in a wretched old age. Would this be necessary if some one had responded to Sadie's mother's varied requests? Do you not see a serious gap between the multiplicity of activities that have grown up around children in the last five years and the strongly entrenched facilities that have for so long rendered service to the adult? You will say, "But we have our employment bureaus, case work agencies, settlements, Y.W.C.A. and Y.W.H.A., Women's Court and state reformatories!" I grant you their full efficiency! But again I ask, do they reach back to guide a faltering Sadie at her post of indecision, or must she stumble on until she falls within their folds?

I am writing out of a New York experience, but is not the same situation true wherever social service is a definitely organized profession? My hypothetical Sadie and her parents are to me very real people. I have seen their counterparts turned away from the doors of social agencies, because the "problem child" presented is too old to respond to supervision or because the agency is not equipped to meet so difficult a proposition. Sometimes they are given perfunctory advice to visit a settlement, a clinic or a vocational guidance bureau or even a court. Yet the agency so advising knows that neither clinic, settlement, vocational counsellor or court is in the position to give the well rounded, planful and continued supervision these half-children-half-adults deserve. However, the children's agency feels it cannot neglect its young cases and the family welfare agency can not separate these individuals from the welter of difficult situations and give them the individual attention that is their crying need. To my knowledge the Girls Service League is the only agency in New York City today that sees and solves the problems of the many Sadies. But one such is not enough.

Sometimes I long to see a new agency formed with a wise and mature staff, equipped to deal only with these young adults, but so aware am I of the complexity that arises with each new organization in the social work field, it seems better to find our solution in already existing facilities. I feel that solution can be found if we, as social workers, awake to the need and spread ourselves accordingly. Without neglecting family nor child, could not the protective agency, the Big Sister movement and even the child guidance clinic extend their friendly guidance out to and beyond the age of twenty-one? Could not the family case work agency look with more vision and sympathy upon these problems in their family groups? And best of all, can not we, as social workers, everywhere turn more of our skill and intelligence to the meeting place of brook and river before actual shipwreck demands our aid?



THE MAINE State Department of Public Welfare has found a way to admit Santa Claus to its transactions through the aid of private generosity. Appropriations for the care of dependent children make no provision for the so-called luxuries of dolls, games, sleds, and other toys, yet, as the executive secretary, Grube B. Cornish, points out "in the supervision of the average child these articles are as essential as certain articles of clothing." Hence each year, in November, a letter is sent out to the service clubs and private citizens, telling of the Department's desire to go one step further than the law provides in its job as the foster-parent of the 2,000 children committed to its custody, and asking for cash donations so that the children's wishes may be met in so far as is possible. The response has been such that for several years each child has found on Christmas morning one of the three presents that he wanted most. The department endeavors to make the fullest use of placement in private homes, rather than of institutional care. "It is a significant fact," Mr. Cornish writes, "that as the number of our commitments increases, the population of the juvenile correctional institutions decreases; we have three times as many children under our supervision as there are minors in all the correctional institutions of the state. While this department is not intended to be a substitute for juvenile correctional institutions, we have nevertheless requested our courts to commit certain types of juvenile offenders into our custody for placement in private homes. The plan is so successful that we believe that no girl or boy—with the exception of some of the mentally deficient—should be sentenced to a correctional institution without having had an opportunity in a good private home."

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Behind the Illinois Truce

An Interview with a Soft Coal Miner

By BEULAH AMIDON

TOM TIPPETT worked in the soft coal mines of Illinois, as did his father before him. He left the mines to study at the University of Chicago, and returned to the coal fields to devise and carry out a workers' education program in Subdistrict 5, under the auspices of the miners' union (see The Survey, June 1, 1926, p. 308). The strike in the bituminous region disorganized his classes. This year Tom Tippett is teaching economics at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y., and studying at Columbia University.

A few weeks ago the newspapers announced that the six months' stoppage in the Illinois mines had been ended by a truce. Under this truce:

The miners agree to the introduction of more labor-saving machinery in the mines.

The operators are to designate who shall run the machines.

The miners accept a flat rate for machine men.

The operators agree to pay the Jacksonville wage scale, pending a joint wage conference in Chicago early in February (see The Survey, October 15, p. 77).

I went out to Brookwood to ask Tom Tippett to tell me what, in his opinion, lay behind this truce, and to interpret the bare news item in human and in social terms.

Tom Tippett began by telling me,

"You have to know what the operators are up against to understand how things got in such a mess. The Illinois mine operators must compete with the operators in the newer non-union territory in the South. Many of these mines were planned in advance for modern coal-loading machines. The older mines in the North frequently cannot accommodate themselves to the new mechanical loaders. In the North, coal lies hundreds of feet underground and expensive shafts must be sunk and maintained, whereas in the South you simply scratch the hillside and your mine is started. The Interstate Commerce Commission still considers the southern coal business an 'infant industry' and grants discriminatory freight rates which make it possible for coal to be shipped, for instance, from Kentucky to Chicago as cheaply as coal can be hauled to Chicago from Illinois mines.

"The most important item, however, in favor of the non-union coal operator is his cheap labor supply. In the coal regions of the South the operators own everything and the 'yellow dog contract' has full sway. The standard of living among the Southern mining population has always been low. Down there they put up with living and working conditions that union miners would not think of accepting.

"The operators, in addition to these natural advantages, maintain a private standing army that they always use in arguments with union organizers. Of course coal produced under such conditions can be sold more cheaply than coal mined in unionized territory. Sometimes this coal 'competes' with union coal in the shadow of the organized mines.

"I remember one fall when the coal yard in the little town where I lived was selling coal from a nearby mine at $4.50 a ton. A stranger with an eye to business and a few hundred dollars to invest happened to pick that town for a coal yard of his own. He had his coal shipped in from a non-union Kentucky mine and sold it at a profit to himself for $4.00 a ton. Our chaps appealed to their fellow-townsmen to be loyal to home industries. But not many people are loyal to the extent of paying an unnecessary fifty cents a ton for the winter's coal supply. The town bought its coal at the scab yard and the union mine, which had only a local market, closed down."

The press reports of the Illinois truce have emphasized the operators' acceptance of the Jacksonville scale. They have scarcely mentioned the other terms of the truce.

"It's not so easy to see what the agreement means unless you know something about mines and how the men work in them," Tom Tippett said. "Suppose you and I are miners. We have a 'room' in the mine. We get the coal out of our 'room' according to our own ideas of how the job ought to be done, and at our own pace. We are experienced miners. We have very little supervision. We are really independent contractors, rather than employes under a boss."

TWENTY years ago cutting machines came into the industry. They meant increased production with less labor and they were bitterly opposed by the unions. A piece rate was finally worked out. The cutting machines became an accepted part of mine equipment and a real help to the miner. Now the loading machine is a practical success, and it offers management the possibility of again increasing production while cutting labor costs. But Tom Tippett points out,

"The miners also fight it because it means a complete reorganization of the mines. The loading machine means gang organization, it means production geared to keep the pace of a machine. It means, as a matter of fact, the mechanization of an old, skilled trade."

Tom Tippett took part in an experimental introduction of one of the new loading machines into an Illinois mine near Nakomis, the little mine village where he was then living.

"The real owner of the mine for the first time in his life paid his property a visit. He called in representatives of the local paper and through them spoke to his men.

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He presented the 'competitive' argument pretty much as I have outlined it for you. He reminded us that his Nakomis mine was operating 'to make money for the stock owners.' He had no quarrel with the union, admitted the superior standard of living as a blessing to the community, gave the union credit for many improvements, and so on. But he said that unless the cost of producing coal at the Nakomis could be cut, his company would have to close the mine and 'make a million dollars' operating its other mines in Southern, non-union fields. He said the miners would have to do one of two things: take at least a 33⅓ per cent cut or accept the loading machine on a day-rate basis. A general day rate of $8.04, to be used when a piece-work basis was not practicable, had been accepted by the union, and it was this rate that this owner proposed to establish for the loading machine. The union agreed to an experiment, and the new mechanical loader was installed.

"During the trial period of three days, with a green crew, the men operating the machine increased their loading capacity two thirds. That is to say, the machine could load about thirty tons per man per day. The union tonnage rate pays the miners about nine dollars for loading ten tons of coal. The operator refused to work out a tonnage rate for machine-loaded coal, though a piece-work basis had been agreed upon when the cutting machines were introduced, and insisted on paying the loaders $8.04 a day for loading—with the aid of the machine—thirty tons of coal. The miners, of course, refused to take such a wage cut, particularly under circumstances that meant a huge reduction in the working force as well. The loading machine remained idle for a year. Then came the strike, and now the settlement which is to become final at the joint conference of operators and miners next month. Meanwhile, a committee representing both sides has accepted the temporary loading-machine agreement which permits the operators to install and operate the loading machines any time they please. This agreement may be repudiated in February, but that is hardly likely since the operators are already installing and operating the loaders."

From The Labour Woman, England

Shut down

The Federated Press reports that "The new agreement . . . permits the operators not only complete freedom to install whatever new equipment they choose but also the men to run it. The union representatives, on the other hand, held out for the following wage rates for the machine men: operators of loading machinery will get $10.07 per day for eight hours. Those who do snubbing, drilling, tamping and shooting are to receive $8.04. Undercutting-machine operators will be paid $10.07 a day. The operators are also given the right to determine the capacity of loading machinery, no restrictions being made as to number of cars. Either operators or miners may open the question of tonnage rates at any time."

"The only difference in this arrangement and what the owner demanded at Nakomis a year ago," Tom Tippett pointed out, "is that 'operators of loading machines will get $10.07.' But since there are but one or two 'operators' to each loading machine (at Nakomis there was only one) the wage rate is really flat $8.04. The $10.07 rate will do more harm than good since it will tend to introduce an 'aristocracy of labor' in the mine.

"This agreement means the longest backward step the union has yet taken," he continued. "For a long time 'No backward step' has been just a slogan. If one looks at the facts, the miners' union has been forced to take backward steps, one after another, for the last five years. The wage rate has been constantly cut into. Nothing but the flat $7.50 for day men is left. The organization has crumpled on every front. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky are gone. No progress has been made in West Virginia—what gains we once had there are largely gone. Even in the so-called union territory one field is pitted against the other. 'They' are fond of saying that under existing conditions in the non-union fields, organization is impossible. And it often seems so. I've been in the South and I know how company gunmen act. But the South was partly organized once and obstacles were just as difficult and just as numerous then as they are now. And see what the I.W.W. has done in Colorado—"

Tom Tippett feels himself a part of the life of the Illinois coal fields.

"It is hard for outsiders to realize what it really is," he says. "People keep asking me why the miners stay there, why they do not seek other kinds of work in other localities. Last winter, when things were pretty bad, I wrote an influential man I happen to know in Milwaukee and asked him what the chances were for jobs. He replied that he was at his wits end to find work for the men who appealed to him every day, but to send along a hundred men and he would do his best for them. I sent a hundred—strong young Americans, eager for any kind of work. Out of the hundred, eleven landed jobs and only three at wages that

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would support a family. The rest came trailing back, poorer and more discouraged than ever. Except for the brief 'rush seasons' they do not need men on the farms any more. Throughout industry there are more men than jobs.

"When a mine closes it is always felt to be a temporary thing. The equipment is right there. The mine can be reopened and set running again on two days' notice. Last winter, for instance, when it became clear that the Miami conference was going to fail and a stoppage result, mines were opened that had been idle for years and for a few weeks there was work for everybody, helping the owners pile up reserves to carry them through the strike period. The same thing happened during the British coal crisis.

"Under normal (non-strike) conditions, the mines work only from one-third to one-half time. There are 800 big mines in the state, employing about 70,000 miners. By 'big' I mean mines that load coal on railroad cars—that is, shipping mines. Today, one third of these mines are completely shut down; the rest are operating on the usual one-third to half-time basis."

I asked Tom Tippett how the miners and their families continue to exist during the long periods of idleness.

"Exist is all they do," he replied. "With a garden, a few chickens and a pig or two a family can get along without buying much food. Small industries are coming into the territory which give employment to the wives and daughters of miners—hosiery mills, glass works, textile mills and so on. I have often heard the question of organization for these workers discussed. But the workers are helpless and their employers know it. They may earn a meager six or seven dollars a week, for work that is paid fifteen to twenty dollars in other localities. But when six or seven dollars is the family's sole cash income, it becomes a large and an important sum of money. 'We can't risk a strike and the boss knows it,' the wife of a miner told me. 'What would become of all seven of us down at our place if my pay stopped for even one week? You tell me!'

"Of course Illinois miners are not used to large cash incomes. The miners' union in Illinois (District 12) estimates $1,000 as the yearly wage when there is no fight on. In Subdistrict 5, where I lived, we watched the daily, weekly and yearly wage very closely and we were unable to get a figure above $900 for the year, any of the three years in which our workers' education group kept records. For the three-year average it fell below $900. You understand, of course, that is because of the unemployment, not the wage scale."

I asked Tom Tippett what he thought would come out of the Chicago conference next month when the present Illinois truce ends. He didn't know how to answer that, he said. So far as he is aware, neither the unions nor the owners are making preparatory studies of the situation or trying to work out a long time program to submit to the conference.

"As I see it," he said, "the main thing behind the coal truce is a muddle. You cannot imagine the narrowness of the life in most coal districts. The Chicago mine territory is near both Chicago and St. Louis, but very few miners ever leave the little towns to go to the city. It costs money, and one simply doesn't spend money on 'travel' in the coal country. In the coal towns there are no lectures by 'outsiders,' no theater, no music, no contacts beyond the dreary round of a small community where every one is poor and discouraged. That explains why our workers' education program meant such a lot. It meant something to think about beyond the day's work and the store bill. We had classes in European history, American politics, history of the labor movement, labor problems, current events and English. We had open forums, amateur theatricals, and lectures. Several times we organized trips to the cities, where we 'did' the museums and other places of interest and took in a concert or a new play. There were picnics and field days in the summer, and old-fashioned parties in the winter. I think we saw the miners' problem as a national and international problem rather than a local fight over wages. We faced economic laws and saw how impossible it is for Illinois miners to maintain standards, no matter how powerful their union, so long as the wage scale is so much lower in Southern districts. We saw, too, that the wage level isn't a safe yardstick by which to measure an ultimate good. Food stuff, rent, clothing can go up in price and take the wage increase. Then too we thought about the problems of other labor groups—textile, steel, automobile—in relation to our own and that forced a consideration of all workers rather than just mine workers. In short, we came to view miners' problems as part of a much larger whole. But of course that has all gone by the board now.

"Behind the coal truce there's the muddle of a basic industry and the disorganization of a big labor group. But those large general phrases don't mean much to me. I keep seeing it in human terms—men and women I know leading cramped, starved lives in ugly surroundings. Work is what those men want—work for enough days a week to support their families with some degree of decency. And where are they going to get it? How is the Chicago conference going to meet that question?"

A Skeleton in Industry's Closet

By FLORENCE KELLEY

ILLINOIS and Pennsylvania have now joined New York and Wisconsin in turning light officially upon dangers to minors in industries within their borders. These four great industrial states have abandoned the policy of concealment. Pennsylvania is publicly facing for the first time 9,970 minors killed, dismembered, maimed or blinded in industry, in a single year; Illinois, the 1,803 under 18 years of age similarly destroyed or disabled.

This action of four enlightened states is the unanswerable reply to the recent demand of the National Association of Manufacturers for more and younger ignorant, inexperienced children for their factories.

The Pennsylvania report* marks an epoch. It is Pennsylvania's first official study of accidents to minors, though the workmen's compensation law passed in 1915 has been in force twelve years; and though Pennsylvania has been for more than a generation the second manufacturing state in the

* An Analysis of Compensated Accidents to Minors for the Year 1924, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Department of Labor and Industry, 1926. 125 pp.

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Union, with more children under 16 years of age in industry than any other state.

This hitherto permanent, extreme number of young employes is doubtless due to Pennsylvania's mines; and in part, also, to exclusion from compensation of children illegally employed—a policy which places a heavy premium upon employment of boys in hazardous occupations where injuries to men would be more costly.

Significant are the dates. Accident records of the state Bureau of Workmen's Compensation for 1924 were analyzed in 1925, and given to the state Bureau of Women and Children (organized in July, 1925) to help it in planning a program for accident prevention for minors under 18 years of age.

The study is thus identified with the closing year of the first quarter of our century—1924, and with the opening year of the new quarter century—1925, although the foreword by Dr. Richard H. Lansburgh, then Secretary of Labor and Industry, is dated October, 1926, and the final date of issue appears to be December, 1927. Significant too is the circumstance that, under Governor Pinchot, the policy of concealment (i. e. keeping no segregated records of industrial injuries to children) to which, alas, 21 states still adhere, was abandoned by administrative action without need of legislation.

This report performs a needed service for Pennsylvania children who are to reach working age in the new quarter century with its new machines and poisons. It shows that the 1925 and 1927 legislatures did not change Pennsylvania from the group of fifteen states which exclude from compensation children who are injured while illegally employed, to the group of eight states which prescribe extra compensation for them.

Courtesy of the Consumers' League of Ohio

Wisconsin awards to such children triple or double compensation; New York double; Illinois now fifty per cent extra; while Pennsylvania excludes them from all enforcible claim to compensation, thereby shutting an unascertained proportion of boys and girls out of her official compensation records. The present report will doubtless hasten a change for the better in this respect.

Pennsylvania children illegally employed must wait at best until 1929. Let us hope that Wisconsin's example may then be followed with double and triple compensation, and publicity for extra sums paid under those provisions by employers directly to children who are dismembered, maimed, or blinded, and to the dependents of those who are killed. No other measure so strengthens a state's child labor law as the requirement that the employer pay the extra amount himself without insuring against it.

In Pennsylvania double and triple compensation are the more needed because of the paltry wages upon which rates paid to injured children are based. In the absence of a minimum wage law there is no lowest level for a child's wage.

The average compensation of a minor for a permanent injury was in 1924 $636, total for all the rest of his life, or thirty-four per cent less than that of an adult, in spite of the minor's longer expectation of life. Medical expense was not included in compensation on accident reports. Have subsequent legislatures materially altered these niggardly provisions? The law stipulated that no rate be less than six dollars a week unless the minor's wage was less than that! Then the minor received his full wage as compensation!

On the cover of the Illinois publication* stands the cheering announcement, Bulletin No. 1. It is the first of a projected series. The occasion of its appearance seems to be the amendment to the Illinois compensation law by the last legislature, prescribing 50 per cent additional to the regular rate to minors under 16 years of age injured while illegally employed. This took effect July 1, 1927. The injuries on which this report are based occurred in the year 1923 while, obviously, children illegally employed when injured were still excluded from compensation. The numbers here dealt with are, therefore, misleadingly small.

Since October, 1925, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has kept a record of every industrial accident to a minor under 18 years of age whether the report is sent to the Industrial Commission by employer, or insurer, or other agency. Current information on accidents to minors is thus available, and a monthly report on them has been published in the Labor Bulletin of the Illinois Department of Labor since the issue of December, 1925, which covers those reported during November of that year.

This system has enabled the Bureau to investigate promptly; to verify at once the legality of employment of children under 16 years; to report to the Factory Inspection Division all possible violations of the child labor law, the health, safety, and comfort act, and the occupational disease law, and to make detailed material available for further analysis of industrial accidents to minors under 18 years of age.

Since the child labor law has not been altered since the

* Accidents to Employed Minors in Illinois, Bulletin No. 1, by Miriam Noll. Illinois Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, 1927. 52 pp.

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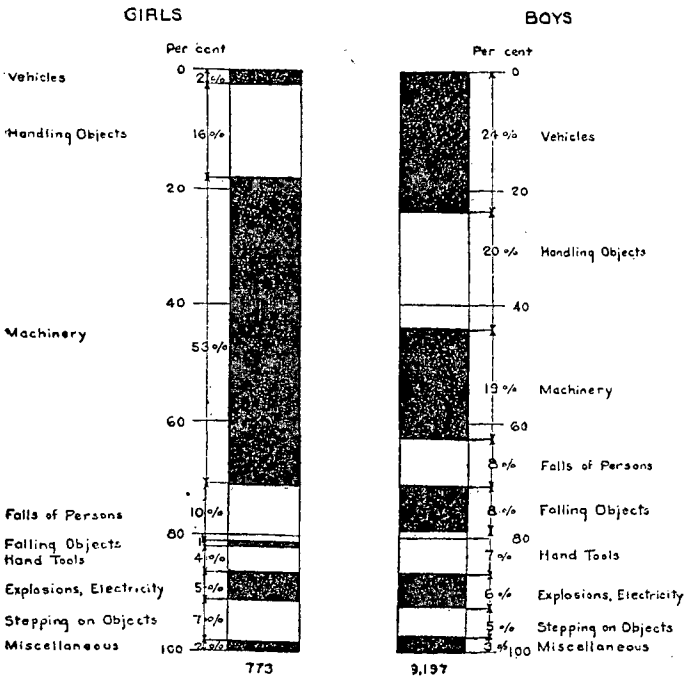

Chart VI Data from Text Table 12

CAUSE OF INJURIES TO MINORS, 1924. FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA REPORT ON ACCIDENTS TO MINORS

year in which this study was made, its present provisions are the same as those which were in force throughout 1923.

The intrinsic value of these reports is greatly enhanced by their timeliness. At the moment when the National Association of Manufacturers summons its state branches to consider its program with a view to immediate application, and this program includes getting rid of

I—The children's 8 hours day and 44 hours week,
II—Lengthening their legal work period to 9 p. m.,
III—Abolishing compulsory school attendance at the 14th birthday and the sixth grade; and finally
IV—Turning 14 years old boys back into mines

—at this infelicitous moment Pennsylvania reports almost 10,000 minors among her industrial casualties in one year, and Illinois explains that the 1,803 children reported as similarly killed or hurt, also in a single year, are far less than the number actually thus victimized.

When and where have the schools in any state ever offered so ghastly a showing as this? What would happen if they did?

The Workers' Talent

By JOHN T. BRAMHALL

NOT all the coal operators in Colorado would see the striking miners go hungry, nor are all the coal companies heartless or soulless corporations. Here is George Morrison (may his fame burn brightly!) offering a band of picketers a breakfast and telling them to come again, and now the Union Coal and Coke Company, with a productive mine at Pryor, votes to turn over the workings, estimated at $175,000, to their men. General Manager W. H. Marshall says that the offer will be accepted.

This is not a bluff proposition to the strikers but a *bona fide* offer to the miners who have always, says Mr. Marshall, been faithful to the company and on good terms with the management. Which is, perhaps, another way of saying that the employers have always been faithful to the men and on good terms with labor. Which is as it should be. President James Bowman of the Union Coal and Coke Company, says:

This move is to give faithful employes of the concern a chance for themselves. Our men have stuck with us through all strikes and troubles. They have shown their loyalty and have refused to be influenced by an outlaw organization during the present crisis. Our move is merely to prove to them and other workers that such conduct pays. With the mine go our sincerest congratulations and hope that they may be successful in their operations, which I am sure they will. If they ever need help, let them call on the former owners of the company. The idea is not mine but of the founder of the company, William R. Harp. At the time of his death, in 1902, he told me that if there ever was any labor trouble to fight first and then turn the mine over to the faithful employes. Despite ever-changing conditions we believe his policies hold good and we are following out his wishes.

General Manager Marshall says that the mine is in excellent condition and is expected to be a money-maker for the employes. The deal will be consummated, he said, at once. The mine is a kind of family affair and the owners have always, it is said, manifested a personal interest in their working force. "Today, sons and even grandsons of the original employes are among the workers at the Union mines."

At the same time there are doubters who refuse to recognize any difference in the turn-over of the Union mine from the recent abortive offers of several operators to turn over their mines to the strikers, with a string attached. A bond was required as protection against loss, and this, naturally, the striking miners could not get. "It is a business proposiiton," said one, "under a different name. Coal mining does not pay as a rule in Colorado for the simple reason that we have more mines and a larger coal output than our population requires, by far. Our coal must be used at home for it is not exportable. You cannot store this lignite, or stack it, for it slacks. The miners cannot produce more than they can find a market for and as they have no selling organization they will naturally look to the company to take their coal, and what the company takes, and the price, depends upon the market."

University men are supposed to be entirely ignorant of coal mining and other practical matters but one of them makes the suggestion that if the miners dig subterraneously one third of the year, they might dig on the surface, with sugar beets for example, for four months, and feed poultry or pigs the other four months, with the result that the business of coals, as in the case of Mr. Micawber, would not be so unremunerative. At all events, this turn-over of the Union mine to the good and faithful stewards will be watched with much interest.

THE extent to which immigration restriction, in decreasing the supply of unskilled labor, will be offset by an increased use of labor-saving machinery in American industry, was the starting point of a research project of the National Bureau of Economic Research which is nearing completion. The original inquiry has been broadened in an effort to throw light on the conditions which retard or stimulate introduction of additional mechanical equipment as a substitute for direct labor. The field survey has included several hundred industrial plants, chiefly in the foundry, cotton textile, paper, brick manufacturing, highway construction and steel industries.

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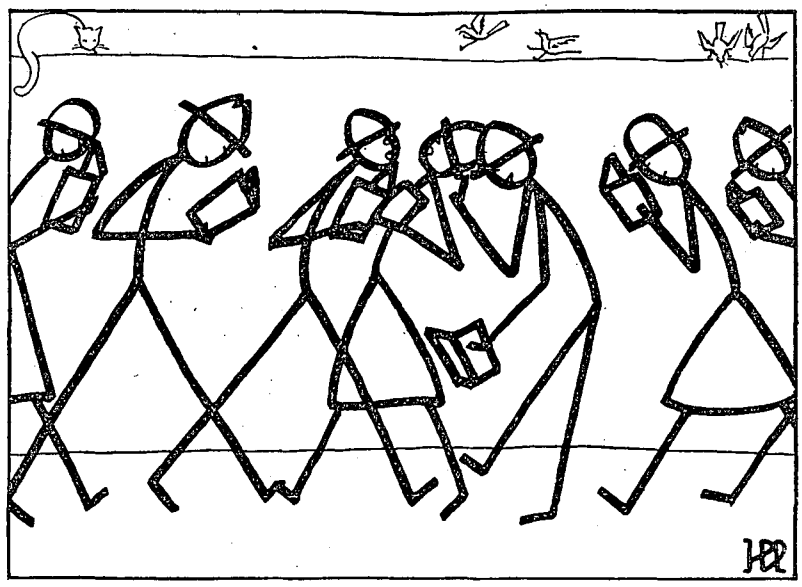
Books in Our Alcove



Drawing by Helen B. Phelps

Grown-ups read while they run

The Next Great Reform

WHY STOP LEARNING? *By Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Harcourt. 301 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IT matters little what particular aspect of the social system one wishes to change so far as method is concerned: in essence, the method is always some form of education. In our country, when political idealism ran high, we evolved the notion that all our social ills would evaporate if once we could rear an educated population. Within a century we came near accomplishing this goal in a quantitative sense; we had made education compulsory for the total citizenry. The result, as Horace Kallen pointed out several years ago, was a great disillusionment. Just as we came near our goal we entered a brutal war which cut across all positive social, political, and cultural currents; and when that war was over we were left with a jazz tempo, tabloid tastes, and Klu Klux Klan systems of social control. Mrs. Fisher now proposes that we begin a new reform, this time with our attention focused upon qualitative rather than quantitative results.

The next great reform, as envisaged by Mrs. Fisher, is going "to rage around the question of the possibility and advisability of general education for the majority of grown-ups, just as the battle of the last century has been about the possibility and advisability of general schooling for all the young." We have now to realize that schooling is merely the gateway toward learning, and that real education must somehow be intermixed and seasoned with the vital experiences of growing personalities. Nothing short of this, namely a learning adulthood, can save democracy. And nothing short of this can save us from the gout of prosperity. Our intellectual, cultural, and social venturesomeness is at the moment torpid, inert because of the toxins precipitated by the disease called wealth. If we are to save our souls, not to mention our bodies, we must now become an educated and not merely a literate nation.

All of this is said by Mrs. Fisher in moving terms. She seems to have caught hold of something capable of renewing the "lively purpose of life" and, being an artist, she strives to interpret this emotion in lively forms. And, for the most part she succeeds. If there is failure in any sense in her performance, it is the result of mixing the function of the artist with that of the reporter. The middle portions of her book are devoted to an interpretation of that vast amount of information concerning extant adult education activities gathered recently under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation. She breathes new life into many of these facts, but those of us who have already assimilated them wish that she might have devoted herself wholly to interpretation. The great danger now confronting those who are determined not to stop learning is that they, too, will become parts of a quantitative movement. Not everything that calls itself adult education is in reality leading us into the light. We need new tests, new criteria for defining this new and qualitative concept of learning. And, Mrs. Fisher's esthetic and philosophic insights are among the resources we must call upon.

But this is a criticism derived from personal considerations. For those who want to know what the adult education movement in our country is and what its probable meaning may be, this book is certainly unexcelled. Those who have already caught the vision and are now searching for the means of realization will need to go deeper and further.

E. C. LINDEMAN

New York School of Social Work

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The Dead Live

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF SACCO AND VANZETTI, *by Eugene Lyons. International Publishers, New York. 208 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. LYONS has written the first of the post-mortem studies of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. As publicity director for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in the early years of its agitation, he had excellent opportunity to acquaint himself with the trial record, the principal actors in the historic drama and the beginnings of the widespread international propaganda. To him the case is an epic of all alien workers in America. Viewing the case from the left wing of labor, the author says in effect that what happened to Sacco and Vanzetti might have happened to any immigrant worker. To him it was not a frame-up "in the ordinary sense of the word" but one "implicit in the social structure . . . a perfect example of the functioning of class justice, in which every judge, juror, police officer, editor, governor and college president, played his appointed role easily and without undue violence to his own conscience."

Whether one agrees or not, Mr. Lyons has produced an able piece of journalism. The book has a sweep that carries the reader swiftly from the boyhood homes of the two Italians to America, through their struggles in the new land and the seven years of Calvary in Massachusetts to the little room in Charlestown State Prison where they died. Here are summarized the Dedham trial, the conviction, and the many legal moves that proved of no avail.

Mr. Lyons ably analyzes the report of Governor Fuller's Advisory Commission headed by President Lowell of Harvard University. This report has given rise to so many doubts that it is to be hoped President Lowell will avail himself of the first opportunity to make reply. The report has not yet found any public defenders.

Mr. Lyons is confident that the day will come when American workers will understand the sacrifice and heroism of Sacco and Vanzetti. Their death, he says, must teach the American workers to organize and to use their organized might, and the lessons of their death will become clearer and clearer every year. One cannot help recall that similar predictions were made after the hanging of the Chicago anarchists following the Haymarket riots; today only a handful of radicals hold memorial services once a year and relate the story of the riots that stirred the country many years ago.

The case, according to Mr. Lyons, is not ended. By what logic he concludes that the case has in a sense just begun, is hard to say, for he admits frankly that the working class in the United States was in a large measure indifferent and spent its power on a feeble gesture. He does not explain why he expects the working class to take up the case vigorously, now that the men are dead, when the dramatic spectacle of their fight for life evoked an inadequate response.

Mr. Lyons is committed to the class war as the solution of social ill. This case he holds to be a perfect example of class justice in practice, not a technical miscarriage of justice. No doubt many liberals who intervened on behalf of the men were pushed to the left by the events of August 3 to 22. It is for those who were not so moved to reply to Mr. Lyons. His thesis places them on the defensive. He pities the poor liberals caught between the fires in the war of the classes.

But Mr. Lyons' explanation is too simple. He says that his friend Fred Moore, the radical westerner who was chief defense counsel seven years ago, at the time of the trial, visioned the case as a test of the whole judicial system. Is it not possible that Moore, admittedly a brilliant lawyer, saw the case less as a murder trial than as a test of capitalist justice? Had he seen it first as a murder trial, would he not have subordinated himself to the other lawyers as he did in the trial of Ettor and Giovanitti at Lawrence? It is not dimming Mr. Moore's claim to fame but merely correcting a slight error of Mr. Lyons who credits Moore with saving the Lawrence defendants, by pointing out that Moore was then one of a large array of counsel. In that case, the strategic necessities compelled Moore and the other radical counsel to remain in the background.

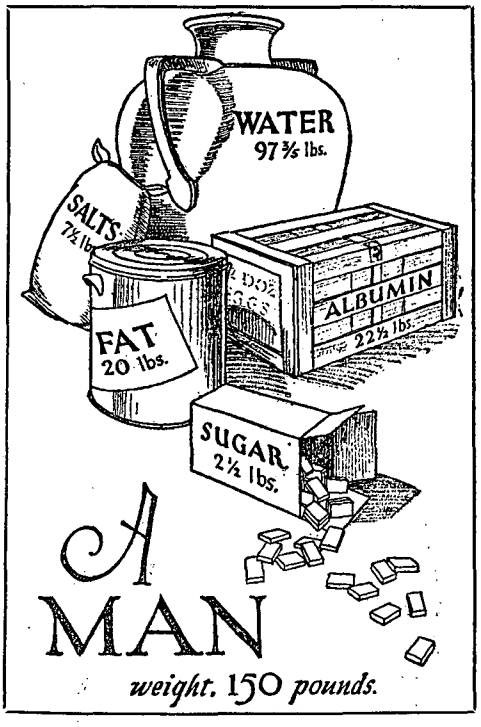
No, Mr. Lyons makes too much of the "automatic clicking of the machinery of government spelling out death for the two men with the utmost serenity." The mistakes of lawyers, the vindictiveness of a trial judge, the inadequacy of the judicial machinery of Massachusetts and the choice of a prejudiced committee to review the case were not "automatic." The class justice theory explains too much and too little.

LOUIS STARK

The Greatest Show on Earth

HUMAN BODY, *by Logan Clendening. Knopf. 399 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

STEP right up, ladees and gentulmen. Within these canvas walls we present for your entertainment all the marvels, wonders, and strange and curious things about the Human Bodee. You will learn about "all relevant" things, "from hay-fever to childbirth, from baldness of the scallup" to the nature and treatment of "that horrud diseeeease, cancerrrrrr." And for your free inspection we present a portrayal of "the Wonderful Effects of the Cow-Pock Inoculation"—the man with two heads, one of them bovine; the woman with horns. Why ladies and gentlemen,



Frontispiece from Human Body, by Logan Clendening, M. D.; illustrated by W. C. Shepard and Dale Beronius. Alfred A. Knopf, New York and London

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only to see these horrid creatures is worth the price of admission! Tickets are now on sale for your dollars. The show is about to begin. Step lively. How many? No, *children are not allowed.*

Ladies and gentlemen, if you will step up to this platform, you will see the unusual picture of a hundred-and-fifty-pound man, made of about a hundred pounds of water in a pottery jar, a bag of salt, a case of eggs, a can of fat (looks like lard to me), and two and one-half pounds of lump sugar. Have any of you ever before seen such a man?

And here on this platform, Platform Number One, we have Aes-cu-la-pi-us, the Snake Charmer, and his man-killing serrrpent. We are told that "Aeschy" is a demon exorciser—all this being, as you know, a representation of primitive man's conception of disease.

And here we have Vesalius, the Sneaking Ghoul, the Grave-Robber, stealing his vulture-ridden prey from the gallllowwws beyond the city walls. And Vesalius has been excommunicated as a penalty for his rashness. Behold him.

Here the giant, half as tall again as the average man. And the fat lady, probably five hundred pounds of her, and here's Tom Thumb standing on the arm of Mighty Lena's chair.

And next a few facts about tobacco and alcohol to cheer you up. And here we have the famous twins, Carnivorous Man and Herbivorous Man. And look at the living skeleton —he salutes you. And now the skeleton is clothed in muscles with strange and curious names, known only to that mystic profession, the physicians. And the biggest hair in the world, in his native haunts. And a picture of ulcer of the stomach to cheer you up after a hearty meal.

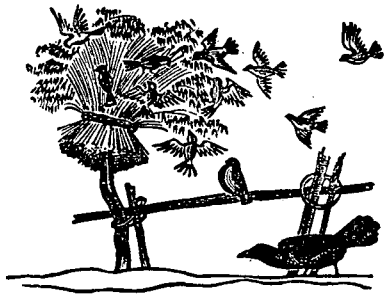
Now, if you will come over here, and give me your careful attention I will explain this exhibit, this work of art called the Birth of Percussion. Percussion is not a person but an act very much resembling pounding a drum. Cymbals are called percussion instruments, but instead of cymbals we find this man beating with the palm of his hand on the oaken walls of a huge keg and bending a listening ear. The spigot and the surroundings lead us to believe that the keg contains something which in this country it is a *faux pas* to mention as such— shall we say, a beverage? How much more interesting a task than percussing chests!

And for lovers of old books, we have a copy of the title page of Withering's Account of the Foxglove, which foxglove is not a garment worn by Reynard but a useful drug we know as digitalis.

Behold too the jolly little Gout, preying on the human foot. Look out, he's wild!

Here is a picture of The Lovesick Maiden. Words fail me, ladees and gentlemen. You will have to see for yourself.

Here's the Boy with the Spade Hands and the Whopper Jaw. See the whole goitre family. See the Cretins, named by jesting infidels after the Christians, that being a bit of old-time humor.



Gaze at this Anvil Chorus from *Migraine*—the little devils of headache ringing bells and pounding anvils on the sufferer's head. This act was imported at great expense from our European sister republic. Truly this is an exhibition of the horridest torture.

Now we have a picture of one of the first operations under ether, in the ether room of the Massachusetts General Hospital, where Ether Day is celebrated yearly.

And later a cheerful bit on pregnancy and labor with a pair of delightful photos of a baby with congenital syphilis before and after treatment. Educators might question the desirability of the transfer implied, but we hope not attempted.

Then comes a fine history of vaccination and smallpox, in fact almost as good as that put out free of charge by a certain well-known life insurance company.

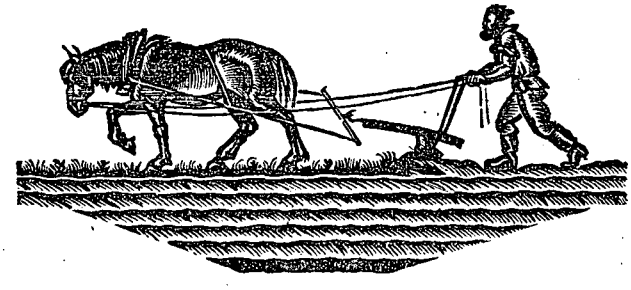
And lastly, ladees and gentlemen, we have the Grim Reaperrrr himself, standing with his scythe ready to cut the Gordian knot, or whatever it was. We die. *And how?* "Death itself is not unpleasant." Well, we'll all have one chance to find out though we will not be able to write up our impressions for the tabloids.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, if you will all step out quietly, we will prepare for the next crowd of morons, neurotics, and lovers of cleverly exhibited freakish scientific hash. Look out for pickpockets.

HUGH GRANT ROWELL, M.D.

Teachers College

[NOTE: All movie, musical comedy, vaudeville and burlesque rights are reserved by the reviewer.—Editor]



The New Day in Old Russia

THE RUSSIAN LAND, *by Albert Rhys Williams. New Republic. 294 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IF you want an insight into that incorrigible phenomenon called the Russian mind, almost incomprehensible to a western intellect, read Albert Rhys Williams' collection of tales, The Russian Land, published by New Republic, Inc. It would be difficult to find a more delightful *ollapodrida* of grave and gay, humorous and tragic—all tending to a better understanding of the individual and social psychology with which the world must reckon more and more in setting its house in order. The range extends through childhood to old age; from old aristocracy to awakening peasant; all woven in with the background of old oppressions and new "freedom" in village and city. Notwithstanding his western point of view, Mr. Williams evidently has sensed a world of mental processes quite foreign to his own. This is a distinct addition to the worth-while literature of the new day in old Russia. J. P. G.

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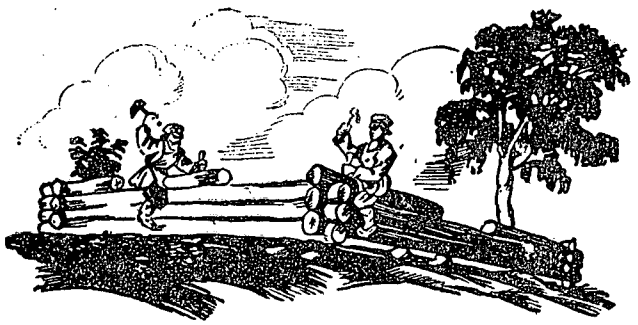


All Wool

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH, *by Stuart Chase and F. J. Schlink. Macmillan Company. 285 pages. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE very name of this book suggests that it contains something which every one is keen on getting—"your money's worth." The timeliness of the topic—a study in the waste of the consumer's dollar—combined with the recognized value of Mr. Chase's previous studies, makes a book by him and by Mr. Schlink, an authority on standards, rise at once to the height of a best-seller.

The topic is one which hits the buyer in a tender spot: how, when a dollar is put down on the counter, there can be any assurance of receiving a dollar's worth in return. Anyone who has put up a new umbrella in a sudden shower only to find that it is really but a glorified sieve, would be glad to know of some system which could guarantee sure returns for "value received." A housewife who has had turned on her a battery of modern psychology aimed at all the weak points of her virtues would rejoice at some label which she could be sure gave a true description of the make-up of the article and of its proved uses; would be glad, too, to be relieved of paying the not inconsiderable percentage of the price which goes toward the salary of this very barrage of salesmanship. The consumer, however, knows himself to be the butt of adulteration, misrepresentation and quackery, the one who, in the end, finances all the elaborate system of advertising which he must endure whether he wishes it or not. He is the ultimate financer also of expensive and often useless boxing, cartoning, elaborate gilding, nickeling and beribboning which have nothing really to do with the value of the article or of its uses.

The public at large must welcome a book which suggests a technique for evaluating quality of products and their utility, for reducing expense by standardizing size and shape, for making uniform certain confusing standards of measurement and rating. The public stands all for gaining in such a standardization as here defined. It in no way precludes innovation or improvement; on the contrary, its adoption would leave us free from many minor irritations of daily adjustment—like finding that couplings do not couple and screws refuse to screw—and we could be all the more free for giving ourselves to experimentation and artistic projects.

Means, governmental and private, for attaining this end, are here outlined in language within the grasp of the non-technical reader, and definite, constructive suggestions are appended for the individual buyer as part of this vague, huge body called the public.

This book is a brilliant example of practical business details dressed up as interestingly as, and far more convincingly than, most fiction.

STELLA FISHER BURGESS

Key to the Parents' Puzzle

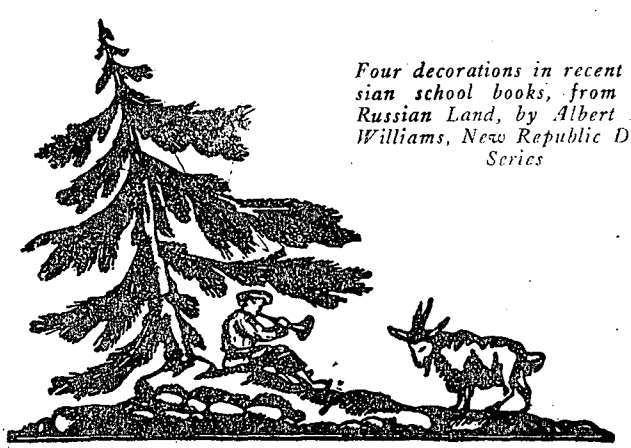
PARENTS ON PROBATION, *by Miriam Van Waters. New Republic, Inc. 328 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WELCOME to Parents on Probation. Again Dr. Van Waters not only contributes to the growing body of juvenile court practice but declares a handsome dividend of understanding for ordinary parents whose ordinary children are as much of a jig-saw puzzle as the more forlorn or more zippy youngsters who come before this lady referee. Indeed, to one constant reader of Miriam Van Waters it has often seemed that even Little Lord Fauntleroy, had he lived in our day, would have worried his fond "Dearest," and that Dr. Van Waters would have miraculously turned up at the castle with a solution based on a case story from Catfish Row. Since both author and publisher modestly forbear, we hasten to point out that the major part of the book appeared first in The Survey. Here, among others, are the familiar Nineteen Ways of Being a Bad Parent, "I Would Rather Die Than Go Home," and Leadership, rewritten and enriched with a new chapter, The Glorious Adventure of Being Grown Up. Survey readers are Dr. Van Waters' best audience and we hereby urge them to buy and read and give away this volume, which surely should be runner-up to her Youth in Conflict, the best seller in the New Republic's Dollar Series.

Who Commits Suicide

THE SUICIDE PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES, *by Adolph Dominic Frenay. Badger. 200 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS valuable contribution to the suicide problem reveals much painstaking effort and a fairly comprehensive knowledge of suicide in its manifold aspects. The writer draws perhaps too much upon statistics and overloads his work with statistical references, many of which have not been subjected to very critical consideration, especially from an international point of view. Yet he presents a fairly comprehensive historical retrospect and emphasizes the wide variations in the suicide rates of different countries. Unfortunately, in considering the means or methods of suicide in its biological and social aspects, too often conclusions are advanced upon fragmentary or untrustworthy statistics. The occupational aspect of the subject is treated almost entirely with reference to the returns for the state of New Jersey; they are not worked out on the basis of the occupational exposures, but merely on the percentage distribution of deaths from principal causes. This method has long since been found fallacious. It is surprising that



Four decorations in recent Russian school books, from The Russian Land, by Albert Rhys Williams, New Republic Dollar Series

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no more extended use was made of the occupational suicide statistics published by the registrar-general of England and Wales.

The economic aspects are discussed to much advantage. What the writer has to say regarding institutional suicides is particularly suggestive, but often inconclusive. Suicides in institutions are subject to strong preventive checks which do not indicate the suicidal tendency among the mentally unbalanced as clearly as would be desirable. Nor is enough made of the strong tendency among prisoners, or persons accused of crime, or apprehending punishment. There is a brief discussion on the relation of suicide to weather conditions, which is also inconclusive. The international and racial aspects are dealt with at length and summarized in the statement that "the Irish-Italian-Polish immigrant shows a very slight tendency towards suicide. The German-Scandinavian immigrant manifests a pronounced tendency towards suicide." But racial antecedents in such cases are strongly influenced by religious beliefs. It might have been more emphasized that the Irish, Spanish and Mexicans, who are Catholics, show the lowest rates of suicide, while the strongly Protestant countries show the highest.

The work is a trustworthy reference upon nearly all the important aspects of suicide, not one of which, however, as yet has received the thoughtful consideration in this country that has been given it in Europe. What is needed is the kind of treatment presented by Dr. Placzek of Berlin, in his treatise on Suicide Suspicion and Suicide Prevention. Unfortunately this elaborate monograph has not been translated into English. It was published in 1915 as a guide to physicians, clergymen, teachers and administrative officers, for it is on these, in the last analysis, that responsibility of prevention rests in its larger aspects. It is very curious that the important work of the Save-A-Life League should not have been dealt with.

FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN
Prudential Insurance Company

Opium and the Constitution

OPIUM, *by John Palmer Gavit. Brentano. 330 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE American edition of Mr. Gavit's book, published in England in 1925, is timely. It deals with the international side of the opium situation and strikingly illustrates the truth of the position taken by the Congress of the United States in 1924 in the preamble to the appropriation act for the American representatives at the Opium Convention of 1925. Congress said:

> The United States, for the reasons that it is only by international cooperation that the suppression of the world-wide traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs can be accomplished, and that this Government is bound by The Hague Opium Convention equally with other governments to work toward this end. . . . (Act May 15, 1924.)

Whether the United States can carry out what it is bound to do by The Hague Convention may be forced on the attention of Congress at this session. The convention binds the United States to regulate the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs. The manufacture and distribution of these drugs is now regulated under the Harrison Act. This indirect method of regulation is adopted because constitutionally Congress cannot regulate the manufacture and intra-state traffic in drugs nor can it regulate the use of these drugs by physicians.

Mr. Gavit has been misled by the fact that the Harrison Act is a tax act into believing that the United States has not regulated manufacture. His statement, however, may soon be correct if the Supreme Court continues to restrict the operation of the Harrison Act. Justice McReynolds has even said that the decisions declaring the act constitutional may have to be reviewed if the question is "properly presented" (U. S. v. Dougherty, 269 U. S. 360), and in a case decided last May, he threw further doubt on the regulations contained in the act which are vital to the obligations undertaken by the United States (Alston v. United States, 47 S.C.R. 634). The question arises whether under the treaty power granted the United States by the Constitution, Congress can regulate directly what it has been regulating indirectly on the ground that the legislation is necessary to carry out a treaty under the clause of the Constitution which declares treaties to be the supreme law of the land.

Broadly speaking, the question is whether the United States which has alone the power of representing this country internationally, is helpless to carry out an agreement so manifestly for its own benefit as this international engagement to regulate the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs, but can only do so with the consent of the forty-eight state legislatures. If this be so, the promises of the United States and the indignant declamations of fervid orators in Congress, on the platform, in the newspapers, will be but "sounding brass or tinkling cymbals."

There is little to add to the review of Mr. Gavit's book in the Survey of May 15, 1925. He has added, however, an introductory chapter bringing the development up to date. The most important event since the Opium Convention is the Indian government's agreement to diminish its export of opium until it is entirely discontinued. The pressure that has been exerted upon India has produced results; it must now be changed to Persia and Turkey as producing countries and to the European colonies in the far East to bring about a reduction of smoking opium so that the desideratum of limitation of the production of opium to the amount necessary for medical and scientific purposes may be attained by stopping eventually all production for smoking purposes.

Of particular interest are—the position taken by Italy that nations which are neither manufacturers nor producers but just plain sufferers from the over-production of narcotic drugs should have a place on the League's Opium Commission, and what the author says on the Persian situation.

At the recent meeting of the League, the representatives of Persia promised a progressive reduction in the production of opium which will depend upon the possibility of substituting other crops and securing revenue from other sources than opium. Though not in itself very effective, the reviewer believes that this gesture shows that the Persian government realizes how dangerous a resource financially and economically is a trade which is outlawed by an international convention and by the statutes of practically all countries in the world.

It is also worth while noting that the Chinese Nationalist government in Canton has established an anti-opium office and has limited the smoking of opium to licensed persons for a period of four years, after which opium is to be absolutely prohibited.

The next battle in the anti-opium campaign may be fought out in the Congress of the United States. It will be bitter, as every opium fight (*Continued on page* 537)

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Fitting Into a Rural Community

By ELLEN MELLAN

THE task of finding pleasant and adequate living accommodations as described by two nurses of congenial tastes stationed in the same village emphasizes some of the basic difficulties encountered in adjusting in a new, small, rural community.

This problem, simple enough to the city dweller, is a highly complex matter in a rural community. Bathrooms and electric light are found in a large percentage of the village houses, but a request for more than one room is listened to with considerable surprise. A retreat other than one's bedroom is a practical necessity for long winter evenings and yet the difficulties in making such an arrangement demonstrate vividly the semi-public character the nurse becomes, and the interest her every move arouses.

"We are looking for an apartment," came the word from the two nurses already mentioned. This announcement was regarded at headquarters as a rash statement involving the impossible. A hundred hidden difficulties were bridged, however, and these workers are now the triumphant renters of two bedrooms and a sitting room, the latter heated—their "settin' room" the nurses call it in deference to the furnishings—in the home of a young and interested matron.

"It almost disrupted the town," reports one of the nurses. "When Miss B— arrived, she refused to believe that no apartments would be available for our joint use, so we instituted a search which took the afternoon and most of the evening. The crowning point was reached long after dark when, by the light of a lantern, we were inspecting a tiny one-story house, unfurnished and bleak.

" 'This is the clean sink' said the owner, 'and this is the dirty sink.'

" 'But where does one wash,' we asked, looking about for the bathroom.

" 'Why, in the clean sink.'

"The news that we were apartment hunting spread to our respective landladies who were unable to understand in spite of careful explanation why anything more than a bedroom apiece was necessary. When we finally did find a house with a sufficient number of unused rooms so that three could be rented to us, the whole affair began to grow extremely delicate. People took sides and lined up behind the present landladies, who were sisters, or behind the owners of the 'apartment.' One side hinted that the other might be 'out to do' us. People stopped us on the street to say that the proposition might prove embarrassing for us. We began to feel that the word 'apartment' carried a connotation of sin. Each side used convincing and upsetting arguments. Finally we grew desperate and went away for the weekend, hoping for new light and fresh strength. On returning, we took the plunge and made final arrangements for our three rooms.

"It was raining on the day we moved, Ford load by Ford load. Our dismal and conspicuous progress up and down Main Street with all our etcetera visible through the car windows, was the last and most ridiculous straw. But we accomplished our purpose, and as far as we know, without permanently injuring the feelings of any one concerned."

While this story may seem trifling, it gives a very true picture of an incident which caused material for town gossip for long enough. Before the incident was closed, both nurses required all the tact and humor they possessed to tide them safely over.

The curfew regulations passed by a certain school board and reported in the newspapers under the heading "Teachers Bedtime Is Set For 10 P.M." further indicates the essential differences under which new workers in new communities are working.

Many workers say "my life is my own after working hours." Indeed it is, but the worker possessing sound judgment will esteem her work and its relation to the public so highly that she will keep herself and her doings above criticism. This means many times a good deal of sacrifice of personal pleasure, sacrifice self-imposed many times, but which may save the worker many unhappy hours of personal worry and much misunderstanding on the part of those among whom she works.

For the worker who approaches the life in her new community with an open mind and who realizes that she has certain obligations, the question of restrictions does not need to be considered. So-called restrictions might better be expressed in terms of counsel to the new worker, that she may avoid some of the pitfalls which have been experienced by others. The very fact that the rural community is small and the worker does not become absorbed in the crowd when she leaves her office as she does in the large cities, means that of necessity she must use discretion in the choice of things she may do and things she should not do.

She will be surprised to find how much and how generally she is discussed, how greatly people are interested in the things she does and the places she goes. What she must have is a sense of humor and an unfailing supply of tact and common sense. If she has these, her task is greatly simplified and she will find that, as a rule, friendliness and neighborliness will come quickly and easily.

A worker in the field writes: "Social work in a rural community needs the same kind of outlook and point of view that a missionary requires. The worker who goes in with a very definite idea of contributing something to the life of the community needs no restrictions because she will not voluntarily do anything to hurt the work which it is her ultimate purpose to accomplish. I do not believe it is possible to place restrictions without the danger of promot-

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ing ill feeling. Restrictions will be placed by the worker herself if they are necessary and she is the right type of worker for a rural community."

Some workers going into a small community make the mistake of not expecting to make any acquaintances who are capable of giving a mental stimulus. This type of worker will usually find that she is mistaken. She must realize, however, that the interests and pleasures of people in small or rural communities are quite different from those in urban centers. If she wants to be happy, she must try to assimilate their point of view and become really interested in their amusements and pleasures. In addition to maintaining an open and friendly attitude towards people, the worker should try to take an active part in the civic, religious, and social life of the community. She must remember that the people she desires to meet and know are usually very busy people, just as busy in their ways as she is in hers. In many rural places she will find that the social life centers about the church. It is the natural medium for social life and contact. If, therefore, a new worker allies herself with the work of the church, she will ultimately form many contacts which will provide her with the kind of social life the community affords.

One public health nurse writes: "Choose for rural work only nurses who know from experience that they like country life and can adjust happily. Let no snobs, however well educated, cultured or trained, enter there. The rural nurse must be resourceful, finding good company within herself when alone, and she must be adaptable, finding within the minds and hearts of the rural people, company just as good, when she is with them."

If the worker happens to have lived all her life in a city she has no realization of the limited cultural opportunities in the rural community and when she goes to a small town to live she is wholly unprepared for the necessity of a complete change of interests and a re-adjustment to the new environment. Even the young woman born and reared on a farm or in a small town is apt to be painfully conscious of the different trend her interests must take if she is to readjust happily in rural environment after her years of preparation in a city.

One social worker has written, "The difficulty of getting social workers to go to a rural community is not nearly so great as the problem of keeping them there." This is true, largely because of the barrenness of the social life of the worker.

Social workers and public health nurses must receive their technical training in metropolitan centers, since the opportunities for the study of those professions are at present confined to cities having large hospitals, schools of social service and well organized social agencies. The specialized training usually follows four years of college life and association with people whose interests and ambitions are similar to their own.

During their years of preparation for professional work they find associates with common interests and recreation available according to their needs and tastes; libraries are near at hand, art galleries and orchestra concerts within easy reach, and theaters and opera possible if economy in other matters is practiced. Competitive games, indoor and outdoor sports are matters of universal interest and the privilege of worship in a church which provides eloquent preaching and satisfying music is open to all.

It is during the first few months of her assignment when the new worker's adaptability is being subjected to a severe strain, when she feels herself a stranger in a strange land, that a discerning board of directors may tip the balance in favor of long continued service in the community rather than resignation at the end of one year. The homesick nurse or social worker is apt to forget her longing in responding to the kindly interest of the understanding board member who takes the time to introduce her to the minister at the church door and places within her reach the possibilities of finding congenial companionship in the new community.

Young women who choose social service or nursing as a profession expect to *serve* the communities employing them. They enter the profession, not to be ministered unto but to minister; but no normal woman under forty, alert of mind and possessed of broad and varied interests, is content to remain long in the community that places value only on her capacity to serve the sick and the maladjusted and takes no account of her own need for diversion and recreation. If she is to be as useful to those whom she would serve as her training and profession have fitted her to be, she must be recognized as an individual, not merely as a medium for getting certain things done for the community.

It would seem, therefore, of interest to the members of a board seeking her services, to recognize her position as she arrives, a stranger in their midst, and to make her welcome. They need not place her under social obligations which she is not in a position to return, but they might properly open channels through which she could find satisfaction in her work. They might, further, recognize her as an individual seeking to establish her own place in the community, to shape her own personal life. A professional worker in common with every one else has the need for relaxation from work and the right to supply that need so long as she does not violate good taste in her choice of recreation.

Between such recognition and the hit or miss, sink or swim, method of allowing her to flounder about homesick and lonely until she finds congenial companionship, lies all the difference between continuity of service, happily rendered by an adjusted worker, and the yearly resignations which now are retarding the progress of public health and social service in many rural communities.

Notes

IN addition to the regular monthly luncheons of the New York Committee on Publicity Methods in Social Work, the committee is conducting round table discussions on certain technical subjects, the first of which was multigraphing and mimeographing. Attendance at the round table is limited to twenty-five, to facilitate intimate discussion of actual practice. John Hall, director of the Welfare Federation and Community Chest of Omaha, and chairman of the committee on local groups of the Committee on Publicity Methods, will welcome information of any similar round tables.

PUBLICITY FOR SOCIAL WORK is the title of the forthcoming, and eagerly awaited, book by Mary S. and Evart G. Routzahn of the Russell Sage Foundation. "A book which shows how present knowledge of publicity methods can be applied effectively to social work. . . ." Over 400 pages; price $3.00. To appear about March 1.

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Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By ELWOOD STREET
Director, Community Council of St. Louis

Laying the Table for Laity

"MANY of our meetings where lay people are involved are luncheon meetings," writes Raymond Clapp, director of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland. "Recently we worked out a plan whereby the restaurant sets the table in advance of the meeting and provides a buffet luncheon. Platters of cold meats, some hot meat course in a chafing dish, salads and desserts are placed on the table. This is much more satisfactory than the usual chicken patty, veal chop and filet of sole luncheon. There is much less time consumed than with the plan of having each member order his own luncheon. It works out satisfactorily for groups of a dozen or more. The meeting is called for 12:10. The secretary has his luncheon earlier and the actual business of the meeting is started not later than 12:30, the meeting going ahead while the members are eating their luncheon. In this way from fifteen minutes to half an hour is saved and the plan is not expensive because the restaurant saves in cost of service."

A Little Tact, Please!

THE ever-suggestive Little Schoolmaster, whose pertinent remarks are to be found in the back of Printers Ink every week, makes a practical suggestion: "The Schoolmaster frequently has received letters which commenced as follows: 'Your recent letter has been turned over to me by Mr. Smith and I am pleased to send you the information requested.' This type of opening is pretty familiar, so familiar in fact that it has become hackneyed. The Schoolmaster has always felt that the expression 'turned over' was far from ideal. It implies vaguely that Mr. Jones, since the matter was not in his purview, has quietly but thoroughly washed his hands of the whole business. Of course what has actually happened is quite different, but the implication is still there. A better method of phrasing was shown recently in a letter from the Coca-Cola Company which commenced, 'Mr. Turner Jones has shared with me your letter of September 30.' That wording implies an interest on the part of the original recipient which is not implied by the wording 'turned over'."

When You Plan a Big Mailing

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League produced this idea: "Don't load up a small post office with a big mailing of circulars or letters and expect the postal clerks to get the entire lot sent out over night. It is advisable to confer with the postmaster when a big mailing is planned and arrange mailing dates with him. Frequently the job can be finished and deposited in the post office several days ahead of the release date. The postal clerks can then get some of it cancelled and sorted each day, holding the entire lot until you want it released." Another idea from the same meeting: "In preparing a big mailing of circulars or letters several days in advance, care should be taken to store the envelopes away from steam pipes or other moist places for otherwise the flaps of the envelopes may automatically seal before their enclosures can be inserted."

Who Are Our Directors?

SOCIAL agencies might well follow the example of the General Electric Company in mailing stockholders a booklet giving a photograph and biography of each of the twenty directors, including profession, birthplace, education and length of service as a director. Such a booklet, giving the pictures, and biographies plainly and simply stated, of those who are responsible for the conduct of a social agency should breed confidence in its work.

Why Ask?

DOES your telephone operator say "Who is it, please?" when some one telephones your office and asks for you? Is such a question necessary? Does the operator ever do anything but switch the call to you after she has asked the question? Does the question not sound to the person who is calling as though, if he were not the right person, he might not get to you? Is this a proper impression to be created by the executive of a social agency who presumably should be available to all people? Would it not be better if the operator made the connection and let you ask your own question without any apparently impertinent questions of her own?

Training Young Men in the Campaign

F. M. McBROOM, executive secretary of the Savannah Federation and Community Chest, writes: "We all realize that it is very important that the younger men of every community be trained step by step to take the part they will eventually be called upon to assume in years to come. We are using what seems to us an effective method in bringing these younger men into the field. The chairman of our drive selects three or four men who are to work with him as associate chairmen. He delegates certain work to them and gives them certain responsibilities. In this way these people become interested and get a definite knowledge of the organization and how it works. Those who have the ability and take the training will eventually be able to serve as chairmen of the drive themselves."

The Automobile Again

MARY RAYMOND, executive secretary of the Community Chest in Miami, reports that the advice which we gave her in The Survey, regarding a social agency loaning money to a worker to buy a car, and then letting the worker pay the money back out of an allowance by the agency of seven cents a mile, had worked beautifully until the worker quit the job, with ninety dollars still owing on the car. The social agency finally settled the matter by buying the car for the ninety dollars. We suggest that the social agency might avoid the difficulty by having the worker sign the same kind of a note that he would if he were to buy a car on the installment plan through one of the automobile finance companies. Indeed, to avoid the friction between worker and agency which might develop from the agency trying to collect the amount due on the car each month, it might be a good plan for a social agency to handle the whole transaction through an automobile finance company, with the credit of the social agency utilized, if necessary, in place of the initial cash payment.

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

An Evening for Recreation

AN innovation will be made in the program of the National Conference of Social Work, to be held in Memphis, May 2 to 9. The general session usually scheduled for Monday evening will be omitted this year. General sessions will be held at 8 p. m. on Wednesday, May 2; Thursday, Friday, Saturday (the president's reception), Sunday, Tuesday, and at 1 p. m., Wednesday, May 9, closing the conference. The annual meeting of the American Association of Social Workers will be held on Monday, May 7, at 3 p. m. The Survey tea, for readers of The Survey and their friends, is scheduled for Friday, May 4, at 4 p. m.

What Do You Mean—Isolation?

THE summer of 1928 will see thousands of social and health workers tripping to Europe for international conventions. The International Conference of Social Work will be held in Paris, July 8 to 13. The National Conference has been requested to provide an official delegation of at least one hundred and has requested each division and kindred group to designate representatives who, at no expense to the National Conference, will attend all the sessions of the International Conference and participate in the discussion of one of the five sections—organization of social work, training for social work, methods of social case work, social work and industry, social work and public health. Social workers from the United States who are in Paris next summer are invited to attend the plenary sessions, whether or not they are official delegates. Further details may be obtained from Howard R. Knight, general secretary, National Conference of Social Work, 227 East Long Street., Columbus, Ohio.

Ten conferences of kindred interest will be held in Paris before and during the International Conference of Social Work. For dates and details see the November issue of the National Conference Bulletin. (If you are not now a member of the National Conference of Social Work, you should join at once and receive the Bulletin regularly.)

And in September

THE Sixth Conference of the International Union against Tuberculosis will be held in Rome, September 25-27. Three subjects only will be discussed: The diagnosis of infantile tuberculosis, filterable elements of the tubercle virus, and the organization of tuberculosis prophylaxis in rural districts.

Synthetic Children

"I AM mighty glad so many people in America are taking up the children work. I used to think there might be some chance of getting our government interested in it, but that was hoping too much. Being a ranchman and farmer and also a child owner, I have often wished that when one of my children got sick I could wire or call up some government expert and have him come look after them. Like I can do if one of my cows, or pigs get some disease.

"If your fertilizer is not agreeing with your land, the government will send a specialist, but if the food is not agreeing with the baby, why we have to find out what's the matter ourselves, and lots of times parents mean well but they don't know much.

"So I am glad that you people are interested in children. Course they are a lot of trouble, but we just don't seem to be smart enough to find something that would be less trouble that would replace them.

"That's the only thing we are shy now is synthetic children.

"It's not a bad idea whoever thought of doing something for the children.

"If it works and you improve them, I will send you mine.

"Yours,

"Will Rogers."

Reprinted from the December issue of Public Welfare Progress, published by the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Child Labor Day This Month

THROUGHOUT the country Child Labor Day will be observed for the twenty-first year in 1928, January 28 in synagogues, January 29 in churches and January 30 in schools and clubs. As in former years, this will be the occasion for religious and educational organizations, women's clubs and other interested groups to bring to the attention of their members the fact that the problem of child labor is not yet solved. The National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City, will send free of charge to any interested group an analysis of the law of its state and other material to aid in the observance of the day.

New Commonwealth Fund Activity

THE Commonwealth Fund announces the establishment of a Division of Publications which will issue reports and studies dealing with the various activities of the fund. As part of its work the new division will continue the series of publications relative to the fund's program in the field of mental hygiene and child guidance, which was begun by the Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency. This committee created for the demonstration period of the program above mentioned, has now been discontinued and its staff has become the staff of the new division. Graham R. Taylor is director of the Division of Publications, at 578 Madison Avenue, New York City.

California's Child Welfare Institute

THE University of California has received a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to "discover, gather, assemble and make available to parents, accurate data concerning the development of children." The California Congress of Parents and Teachers is providing the rental of a building in Berkeley which houses the offices of the institute and a nursery school for children from 18 to 41 months old. Dr. Herbert R. Stolz has been appointed director.

Another State Conference

REPORT of elections from the Maine Conference of Social Work, received too late for publication in the December 15 Survey with announcements from other states:

President—Dr. Stephen Vosburgh, Pownal.

Vice-President—Mrs. William Pattangall, Waterville; Mrs. Bertha Pettingill, Portland.

Treasurer—Andres Myrhman, Lewiston.

Secretary—Rose Pearl Danforth, Portland.

Next meeting, probably at Portland, fall of 1928.

Miscellaneous

ILLINOIS CHILDRENS HOME and Aid Society and the Jewish Home-Finding Society, Chicago, are cooperating with the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago in a new program of field work. William W. Burke, of the university faculty, will devote half his time to supervising students doing their field work with one or the other of these social agencies. Recent additions to the faculty of the School of Social Administration include A. M. McMillan, M. J. Blackburn, Harrison Dobbs, J. A. Kepecs, and Dr. Elinor Nims.

ANNE ROLLER joined The Survey field staff on January first. She will spend the first four months in the East and after May 1 will represent The Survey half time on the Pacific Coast. Miss Roller was formerly executive secretary of the Associated Charities of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, and has recently been on the staff of the C.O.S. of New York City. She won second prize in the short story contest conducted last Spring by the Committee on Publicity Methods, with The White Elephant, which appeared in Survey Graphic for July 1, 1927.

BROOKLYN JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU (the Child Guidance Organization for Jewish Children) has moved from 9 Court Square to the new Brooklyn Bureau of Charities Building, 285 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Recent additions to the staff are Jeanette Axelrode, Emanuel Borenstern, Irwin Rosen, David Isaacs.

THE GIRL SCOUTS are lucky in their editors. First, they had Helen Ferris, who made a bright and shining example of The American Girl magazine. Then, on Miss Ferris' resignation, they were able to promote to the editorship Camille Davied, who was for several years on the The Survey staff. (*Continued on page 538*)

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COMMUNICATIONS

Congratulations to Whittier

TO THE EDITOR: I thought you would be interested in a portion of a letter we recently received from Dr. William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, which I quote to you with his permission:

When I returned to this country after a year's trip abroad, I found a three-month-old copy of The Survey in which was an account of the work being done in your institution [Make the Method Fit the Mind, The Survey, June 1, page 266]. I am writing to say that this account pleases me more than anything I have read anywhere regarding the work in any American college. . . . If I can judge from this article, what you are doing comes nearer the thing I myself think ought to be done in the American college than anything else I have heard about. I congratulate you upon it.

Coming from a man as high up in the educational world and as progressive as Dr. Kilpatrick, this word of praise has meant a great deal to us, and I thought perhaps you would be glad to hear this comment upon the Survey article.

J. HERSCHEL COFFIN

Dean, Whittier College, Whittier, California

Volunteers Wanted

TO THE EDITOR: Several recent communications from India indicate that students in that country, under the influence apparently of men who have studied in the United States, are eager to follow the trend of American social development through The Survey and other serious periodicals; but they cannot afford to subscribe for them. If two readers care to give away their copies and do not mind the cost and effort of mailing them, I can furnish addresses which would ensure grateful acceptance and good educational use.

BRUNO LASKER

129 East 52 Street, New York

Keep Them in School

TO THE EDITOR: There are two different schools of thought regarding the desirability of keeping in school 14- and 15-year-old children who are retarded in regular academic work. The first group argues that such children will not profit by further attendance and that it is to their own advantage to enter industry. The second school of thought, which is shared by most educators, social workers and students of industrial problems, believes that most of these children are educable if the right methods are used. They view the problem primarily as one of curriculum adjustment in accordance with the needs of the motor-minded child who is unable to follow the traditional academic curriculum.

Anna Y. Reed whose book, Human Waste in Education, was reviewed in The Survey of December 15, belongs to the former group. In the Introductory Overview she writes: "We live in the end of an age in which *juvenile employment* has been an *industrial asset* and an *educational liability;* we live in the beginning of an age in which *juvenile employment* is fast becoming an *educational asset* and an *industrial liability.*" (Dr. Reed's italics.) Dr. Reed places the upper age limit for compulsory attendance at 14 years and we regret that the reviewer apparently concurs in her underlying theory that what we need is "not more compulsory schooling but a better handling of children through a study of their individual differences."

The National Child Labor Committee believes thoroughly in the necessity for a more flexible curriculum adapted to the individual needs of children, but it believes that this can and should be extended to the 14- and 15-year-old group. If these children are retarded, it becomes even more important to keep them out of industry, for inferior children, as Helen T. Wooley points out in her book, An Experimental Study of Children, mature more slowly than do normal children, and the years between 14 and 16 constitute the period of their most rapid growth. "The objection to the 16-year age limit for leaving school," writes Mrs. Wooley, "has come in part from the school itself and it is based upon the fact that inferior children cannot keep up the academic pace of the traditional school until the age of 16. They merely become retarded and discouraged, develop a sense of inferiority, form bad habits of truancy, and sometimes become delinquent. This is all quite true, but the solution of the problem should be that of changing the type of school to fit the child rather than that of eliminating the child from school."

If the schools, instead of releasing children at 14, reorganize their work in accordance with the needs of these slow-minded children, who constitute from 25 to 35 per cent of all those enrolled, the arguments against compulsory schooling after the age of 14 will have vanished.

May I suggest that Dr. Reed's book constitutes dangerously subtle propaganda for lowering the minimum age and educational requirements for entrance into industry.

GERTRUDE FOLKS ZIMAND

National Child Labor Committee

Samuel McChord Crothers

TO THE EDITOR: I was once a visitor in an experimental colony bent upon proving to our diseased and sinning world how easily it could be remolded into perfect health and virtue. Achievements so far had been scanty enough. But from an old man cautious because he had tried two other colonies, I got this one informing comment: "You like most of the members here, if you don't see too much of 'em. There's only one or two that you can stand it to see round all the time."

Richard Cabot's admirable word about Dr. Crothers and his family [The Survey for December 15, 1927] recalled this observation. Added to a rare modesty, Dr. Crothers had a cheerful sanity that made him the best of companions. To that tiny utopian minority "you could stand it to have round a good deal" he certainly would have been admitted.

I once heard of "the dreamy quality of his mind" as a mild criticism. Of one who had invariably so good a time with his own mind, the word dreamy may be understood, but it is only a footnote to his page. It was an unfailing pleasure to talk with him about the severely practical questions constantly raised in The Survey.

Whether it was that he was born with a temperament "worth a gold guinea an hour" as was said of another long ago, or from his priceless early experience on what, forty years ago, was frontier in California and Nevada, he had a most enviable range of kindly but always shrewd and penetrating observation on these problems. He was as free from

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every shade of malice as he was from all mental rigidities and dogmatisms. Few men were ever a better illustration of what a natural and quite irresistible humor may do to soften and to enlighten our human judgments.

It was this which gave such unerring felicity to his use of literary and historic illustrations. He was the natural playfellow of rare spirits like Thomas Fuller, Charles Lamb and Sir Thomas Browne. It was a delight to watch his mind play about a topic as vexed by practical difficulties as, let us say, the Eighteenth Amendment; the outlook for democracy, or the justification of a public censorship of opinion. It was as if nothing austere or commonplace could enter and leave his mind without some happy change that gave it new interest and charm.

I have an ample collection of world maxims and proverbs coined out of those rigors of common experience which unite all ages as they unite the different races of men. There is one aphorism beautiful in significance that in different dialects occurs a score of times. One form expresses the soul of them all: "The subtlest wisdom is mixed with playfulness." The words recall imposing names—Socrates, Erasmus with his book In Praise of Folly, to Montaigne, down to our own Lincoln. Yet I never have heard, even from the most confident of the many-hued psychologists, an adequate interpretation of this quite certain fact, that there is no massed wealth of information, no amplitude of learning that is not transfigured and warmed into new and richer meaning by this playful quality which we name humor. We cannot ever think of Dr. Crothers apart from humor. It was this which every human being felt who met him. It was this which so instantly won his audiences in the large lecture field that annexed the country to his parish. We see it once more in the experience of the wife, of whom it should be said that in her own right and in her own way she was peer of her husband in mother wit as well as in a practical sagacity which he somewhat envied. What tribute could be rarer than that letters from distant places and from persons quite unknown—many hundreds of them—should so immediately pour in upon her as if aching to express a sympathy as eager as it was genuine!

So far afield and to so many souls the written and spoken word of this wise teacher had carried the spiritual message that lights up and gladdens whatever is deepest and best in our common humanity.

JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Reviewer and Reviewed

TO THE EDITOR: In his generous and kindly review of my recent book, City Health Administration, in The Survey of November 15, Dr. Haven Emerson remarks incidentally that the author has not had his critical sense humbled by the responsibility of having to administer a public health service himself. The obvious inference is that such responsibility would have been salutary. The author agrees with this point of view, but wishes to assure Survey readers that the business of getting out a book on public health and having it reviewed by those who speak with authority and not as the scribes is an experience guaranteed to humble the most hardened critic, whether of public health administration or books about it. So it is with proper humility that I offer a mild protest against being held to answer for opinions quite erroneously attributed to me by the reviewer.

"The inclusion of general care of the sick under the health officer should be mentioned chiefly to be condemned," says the reviewer. With this as his text, he inquires why, if we are to include the activities for sickness care under the health department, does the author omit the problems of the chronic and incurable, the aged and infirm, etc. Dr. Emerson and the author are in perfect accord. The book discusses the subject at length and expresses the author's opinion that municipal sickness-care should not be placed under the health officer, except as it may be desirable for the health officer to be responsible for the administration of services for the care of communicable diseases, or to provide for bedside nursing of the sick in their homes as one phase of a generalized health nursing program. I am quite at a loss to understand Dr. Emerson's criticism, particularly in view of the fact that I quote rather extensively from one of Dr. Emerson's own surveys in support of the argument for separating sickness prevention from sickness care.

Discussion of the administrative relation of care of the chronic and incurable, the aged and infirm, is furthermore not omitted, but since the book is designed mainly for the use of students of public administration, it is, as stated in its preface, intentionally elementary in its treatment of these special problems. A complete discussion of all phases of sickness care is quite another story, to be written by others more competent to do so. The excellent books of Davis and Warner, Chapman, and others on dispensaries and hospitals, to which the reviewer refers, fill a place in public health literature not sought for City Health Administration. The former are books which the average student of public administration cannot read understandingly until he has a somewhat more general picture of the structure of health organization and is familiar with the first principles of public health practice. It was to make it possible for such students to use the more comprehensive special works intelligently that City Health Administration was written. The author will be more than satisfied if the book serves this purpose.

CARL E. MCCOMBS, M.D.

National Institute of Public Administration, New York

TO THE EDITOR: Feeling as I do so high a degree of admiration for Dr. McCombs' book, it is to be regretted that I have given him cause of complaint where we are entirely in accord on the main principles involved. It would have been less ambiguous if I had used the present tense in the sentence he quotes, since it is quite obvious that Dr. McCombs does condemn the inclusion of general sickness care under the health officer.

Dr. McCombs' experience in the matters discussed in his book is so much greater than that of 95 per cent at least of the municipal health officers in this country that no one will take seriously my gentle jibes at his somewhat over-confident finality of statement and advice in some phases of the subject.

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

Poets Take Notice

TO THE EDITOR: Mrs. Fisher says on the first page of The Survey for December 1, 1927, that you need a song to march to. Would it be out of order for me to suggest that you invite the poets of America to read The Survey for a year and then *produce?* The competitions of the Poetry Society of England have been very successful.

H. D. PYOTT

Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Lament of a Benedict on Receiving a Survey Copy

TO THE EDITOR: Answering your S.O.S. call, Has the home lost its halo?—I hope so. The home, the church and the jail keep the past ever with us. I am not bewildered by quick marriage nor by quick divorce, but by marriage. I would not welcome a discussion by even two persons—and sixteen is awful! What can we do to lessen our mail?

CHAS. ERSKINE SCOTT WOOD

Las Gatos, California

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(*Continued from page* 530) is bitter, the line of battle of the opium ring will be hidden behind the smoke screen of states' rights, as it has always been hidden behind the smoke screens of national sovereignty and national interest. Without an aroused public interest the issue may easily go by default. Mr. Gavit's book is to be welcomed as a potent means for arousing this interest.

JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN

Columbia University

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR MOBILITY IN THE BUSINESS CYCLE, *by Maurice B. Hexter. Massachusetts Child Labor Committee. 111 pp. Price $1.00 cloth, 50 cents paper, postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a study of fluctuations in the amounts of child labor in Massachusetts made by applying the latest statistical methods. It is intended for students of statistics and of the business cycle. The subject matter is the variation in the numbers of children certificated for employment beginning in 1899 in Boston. The material is drawn primarily from records of the Boston School Committee showing certification of children beginning in 1899. The rigorous analysis begins, however, with 1914 because the many changes in legislation in 1913 caused a break in the homogeneity of the data.

The analysis covers six series; namely new employment certificates, new educational certificates where school attendance is compulsory, new educational certificates where school attendance is voluntary, employment certificates reissued, educational certificates reissued where school attendance is compulsory, and educational certificates reissued where school attendance is voluntary.

These six series yield information about the following reactions of the juvenile labor market: the trend, the seasonal fluctuations, the cyclical variations, and the relationship between these fluctuations and certain fluctuations and certain correlatives.

This is volume two of the series of which volume one was Child Labor in Massachusetts by Raymond G. Fuller and Mabel A. Strong.

FLORENCE KELLEY

THE CHURCH IN THE CHANGING CITY: *H. Paul Douglass, New York. 453 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a survey of sixteen institutional churches which, once in high-class residence areas, were finally abandoned by their congregations. Later, surrounded by commerce, industry or plain, poor folks, they try to become service centers. While many churches migrate, these that were studied are typical of that considerable class that hold their ground and try to adapt to a changing situation. While the study has a significance, some of its suggestions do not to me seem to be drastic enough. To be kind to the Protestant church at the center of the city, some one ought to be hard enough to sound a death-knell. Many churches on valuable sites, their congregations all but vanished, never able to meet expenses—yet live on and on.

NELS ANDERSON

VENTILATION AND HEALTH, *by Thomas D. Wood and Ethel M. Hendrickson. Appleton. 210 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A STUDY of the newer theories of ventilation and how to apply them, by two authorities on public health and its practice. Of importance to home and school, to store, office, restaurant and factory managers.

TOTEM AND TABOO, *by Dr. Sigmund Freud. New Republic. 281 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

DELUSION AND DREAM, *by Dr. Sigmund Freud. New Republic. 256 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

TWO of Freud's earlier books reprinted in a format and at a price attractive to the general reader.

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(*Continued from page* 534)

Elections and Appointments

JUDGE GEORGE C. APPELL, of Westchester County (N. Y.) Children's Court, as president of N. Y. State Association of Judges of Children's Courts.

PAULINE ASHCRAFT as case worker, Shenango Valley Welfare Association.

DR. H. M. AUSTIN as chief of bureau of tuberculosis, Ohio State Dept. of Health.

RUTH BABLER, to the staff of Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, as Cheeralee from Laughterland, presenting the Punch and Judy Health Show of the Association.

RUTH BAKER, formerly with the Family Welfare Society, Milwaukee, as a district secretary Richmond Associated Charities.

VERA B. BARGER, formerly health and physical education secretary, Y.W.C.A. in China, as assistant general secretary, Metropolitan Y.W.C.A., Cleveland.

RACHEL B. BARKER as executive secretary Indian Defense Association of Central and Northern California, succeeding Alida C. Bowler.

CARL H. BOGART, head resident Gladden Community House, Columbus, O., as president Columbus Chapter American Association of Social Workers.

ALIDA C. BOWLER, formerly executive secretary of the Indian Defense Association of Central and Northern California, as director of Division of public relations, Los Angeles Police Dept.

MARGARET BROOKE as secretary Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, succeeding Alice K. Negley.

OLIVE CHAPMAN, formerly with New York County Chapter, A.R.C., as executive secretary Greenville, Miss., Chapter, A.R.C. Greenville is among the first of the chapters in the disaster area to employ a full time executive secretary to help meet disaster needs during the coming year.

A. L. CHAVANNES, recently appointed secretary-manager, Knoxville Community Chest, as president Social Workers Club, Knoxville.

MARION CLANCY as Camp Fire Girls executive, Worcester, Mass.

CATHLENE COOPER as director Visiting Nurse Service, Syracuse, N. Y.

ELIZABETH N. CULVER, formerly in Westchester County, N. Y., as director Wilkes Barre Visiting Nurse Association, succeeding Emma Grittinger.

WILLIAM DANNER, JR., as general secretary Santa Barbara Y.M.C.A., succeeding Lewis Jones.

KATHRYN C. DE LA MARE as Girl Scout director, Shenango Valley, Pa.

DOROTHY DESSAU, formerly with New York C.O.S., now in St. Louis, in disaster relief work.

ESTHER DE TURBEVILLE, formerly with the San Francisco Community Chest, as supervisor of county work, California State Dept. of Social Welfare.

EDWIN ROGER EMBREE, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York City, as president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and associate of Julius Rosenwald in his personal philanthropies, with headquarters in Chicago.

FRED EVANS, formerly on the staff of the Associated Community Chests and Councils, to the staff of the Rochester, N. Y., Community Chest.

NAT T. FRAME, formerly director of extension department, Univ. of West Va., as executive secretary American Country Life Association, succeeding Henry Israel.

CAROLINE GARNSEY as executive secretary, New York State Nurses Association, succeeding Mae Woughter Strack.

MRS. L. D. GIDDENS as secretary, Goldsboro, N. C., Community Chest.

HAZEL GOFF, formerly director of Red Cross Training School of Nurses, Bulgaria, as field director on the staff of Division of Medical Education, Paris office, Rockefeller Foundation.

ETHEL GREENBERG as women's physical director, Omaha Jewish Community Center.

FRANCES GUGENHEIM, formerly with Kenosha Social Service League, to the staff of Milwaukee Welfare Association.

GLADYS F. HALL, formerly field representative, A.R.C., for Maine, now with Essex County, Mass., Chapter.

EDITH HANSON, from Kauai, Hawaii, as executive secretary, International Institute, Oakland, Calif.

MARY HARNELL as executive secretary, Richmond Children's Aid Society.

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THE MERCHANT WINS

(*Contiued from page* 492)

movement, and is reimbursed more than some other contributors. Would it not be erroneous to say that the chief contributed most? He is undoubtedly instrumental in urging others to give more freely, but personally, I believe, he too gives less. The poor man contributes, but individually his gift is not comparable with the doctor's.

The doctor seems most capable of realizing how the occasion calls for generous donations. He understands how unrelenting poverty, and starvation are combatted most effectively by generous donations. He answers the call, bearing his share of the burden, as many of that profession are wont to.

Kansas City, Kansas H. E. CRAIN

THE POOR MAN

To me, the type classified as the poor man is by far the most willing to give. The other types are better able to give, but the man who has known want is usually willing to share his small amount for fear that someone is more needful of it than he. During the disastrous hurricane of last year, this spirit was very clearly shown. Those who suffered the greatest losses were the ones who were most willing to do relief work.

Miami Beach, Florida MALVINA WEISS

Out of each eight residents of a city the majority are folks who make up what is called the average citizen. He has a little savings account, rents his home, has a wife and children, goes to church and Sunday school, and gives to the best of his ability. His wife doesn't play bridge and he doesn't belong to any lodges or luncheon clubs. He's a "po' man" because he never has any money after the current bills are paid. And he has to pay them because his income is not sufficient to give him a good Bradstreet and Dunn rating.

From man to man there are more of these kinds of folks than there are thieves, lawyers, beggars and rich men in any community classified in the accepted standards of when is one poor and not a beggar or when is one rich and not a thief, etc.

The appeal of the community chest conforms more closely to the moral standards and ideals of this poor man. So because of his majority and his standards—he gives. Maybe not so much in dollars, but more in numbers. More of them care because there are more of them to care!

JULIA CORNOG DAVIS

State Board of Welfare, Raleigh, N. C.

I guess that the poor man is the *giver*. It has been my experience that out of their penury the poor will give something to help another unfortunate. And the accumulation of widows' mites will outbalance the giving of those with abundance.

NETTIE L. DUGAS

Librarian, George Weitbrecht Mechanic Arts High School, St. Paul, Minn.

THE THIEF

I would say the thief. As to the reasons, I have observed that as a general rule the thief robs only the rich man. As he is in sympathy with the poor man, he is a liberal giver of the rich man's gold to the poor man's existence. He thinks the rich are the oppressors of the poor; and often he feels he is doing no great harm to humanity in taking upon himself the right to distribute some of the wealth of the rich among the poor, himself included.

Then money that comes easy, usually goes easy. Few thieves are hoarders. The philosophy of the thief is that when this is gone, there is plenty more where it came from. The thief generally is in close contact with the lower classes and those stricken with poverty and misfortune. In a sense he is one of them and knows their need. Consequently he is apt to be a good giver to a cause that will help to eliminate suffering and hardship among his class of folks, possible for himself.

Inglewood, California NELLIE EPLER PLUNKETT

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THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS—18-20 E. Division St., Chicago, Ill. Miss Helen Beekley, Executive Secretary.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR OLD AGE SECURITY—Aim: To promote through legislation adequate provisions for the dependent aged in the United States. Bishop Francis J. McConnell, President. A Epstein, executive secretary. 104 Fifth Ave., New York City.

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.—Margaret Sanger, President, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Dr. George A. Soper, managing director, 25 West 43rd Street, New York. To collect, collate and disseminate information concerning the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publications free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS (O.S.)—(Organized, 1917)—637 Madison Avenue, New York. Chairman, Esther Lovejoy, M.D.; Treasurer, Mathilda K. Wallin, M.D. Conducts hospitals and food stations for refugees in Greece, and medical centers in Macedonia and Western Thrace. Continuing assistance to medical work in France, Serbia, Russia and Japan.

THE BOY CONSERVATION BUREAU—90 West Broadway. Suggests all-the-year-round Home Schools for needy boys. Tel. Walker 0313. E. W. Watkins, Exec. Sec'y.

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, Inc.—730 Fifth Avenue, New York. To secure home life for normal dependent children in preference to institutions; to secure Mothers' Allowance laws in states having none; to urge adequate appropriations for home aid; to promote proper laws affecting adoption, boarding out and placing out of dependent children; to aid in the enforcement of these laws. States Council of Committee comprises volunteer representatives in practically every state. Sophie Irene Loeb, President; Governor Alfred E. Smith, Honorary President; Margaret Woodrow Wilson, First Vice-President; Edward Fisher Brown, Executive Secretary.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal order and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, INCORPORATED—Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. A national, non-sectarian training school scientifically equipped for the study, education and development of problem boys and girls, on commitment and by private arrangement—ages 7 to 16. Supported largely by voluntary contributions. For further information address Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—105 East 22d St., New York. Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary. Composed of 23 Protestant national women's mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action.
- Work among Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer service for college students, Laura H. Parker, Executive Supervisor.
- Religious Work directors in Government Indian Schools.
- Bureau of Reference for Migrating People, follow-up of New Americans.

EYE SIGHT CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF AMERICA—L. W. Wallace, President; Guy A. Henry, General-Director, Times Bldg., New York. Conducts a national educational campaign to promote eye hygiene. Urges correction of eye defects, protection against hazards, proper lighting. Comprehensive publications—lantern slides—lecture material. Cooperation of social agencies invited.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Sec's; 105 E. 22nd St., N. Y. C.
- Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
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GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

Two Men

by Elisabeth Porter

Contributed to *Chicago Commons*, grandfather of The Survey, issue of January 1897, thirty years ago.

A hero died, and deeds of dauntless glory,
The record of a life's eventful story,
Were carved upon a tomb of gleaming marble white.
But strange, sad fate!
Few lingered by his splendid resting place,
He was so great!

Another died. No deeds of proud renown,
As jewels in a life's resplendent crown,
Shone on a shaft of gleaming marble rare.
Only a simple stone,
Told to a passer-by his name alone,
But you will find
Men linger by his quiet resting place,
He was so kind!

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro youth for community service. Collegiate work in Education, Agriculture, Home Economics, Business, Library Science, Building Construction, and Summer School. Publishes the "Southern Workman." Free material concerning the Negro and race relations. James E. Gregg, principal.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42nd Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in this field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

THE LEAGUE TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—A national organization 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Chairman; Vivian Pierce, Executive Secretary. Organized to abolish capital punishment in every state and in the District of Columbia. Annual membership $1, $5, $10, and $100, including monthly Bulletin.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, gneeral secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC(est, 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Algonquin). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in cooperation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $.50 a year.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Rover, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary, 2109 Broadway, New York City. Program covers twelve departments in religious, educational, civic and legislative work, peace and social service. Official publication: "The Jewish Woman."

Department of Immigrant Aid and Immigrant Education, 799 Broadway, New York City. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls. Maintains Bureau of International Service. Monthly bulletin, "The Immigrant." Florina Lasker, Chairman; Cecilia Razovsky, Secretary.

Department of Farm and Rural Work, Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Chairman, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City. Program of Education, recreation, religious instruction and social service work for rural communities. Bulletin: "The Rural Voice."

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NATIONAL HEALTH CIRCLE FOR COLORED PEOPLE, Inc.—370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Dr. Jesse E. Mooreland, Pres.; Dr. George C. Booth, Treasurer; Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary.

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given.

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WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—a cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 476 West 24th Street, New York City. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary.

(*Continued from page* 538)

LILLIAN J. HAYS as Indian Supervisor, Fresno County, Calif.

CARL D. JEFFRIES as superintendent, Buhl Hospital, Sharon, Pa.

DR. LILLIAN KOSITZA to the staff of Bureau of Child Hygiene, California State Dept. of Public Health.

MARCUS KRASNE as physical director Omaha Jewish Community Center.

H. H. LICHTY, formerly at Nashville, Tenn., as secretary, Virginia State Y.M.C.A., succeeding M. Lee.

ELLEN LOUGHREY as executive secretary, Big Sisters, Alamedo County, Calif.

FRANKLIN R. MCKEEVER, formerly with Cleveland Welfare Federation, as general secretary, Family Welfare Society, Duluth.

MARGARET MCMILLEN as secretary, Worcester, Mass., Girls' Club.

ELLEN MARCH, a Queen's nurse-midwife of Sussex, England, to the staff of the Kentucky Committee of Mothers and Babies.

JACOB MIRVIS as educational director and assistant executive secretary, Omaha Jewish Community Center.

MARY NEWCOMER MOORE, formerly a Red Cross hospital worker at Fort Bayard, N. M., as executive secretary, Asheville, N. C., Chapter, A.R.C.

DR. ANITA MUHL as director of special education, Calif. Dept. of Education.

W. I. NEWSTETTER, director of University Neighborhood Centers, Western Reserve University, as president, Cleveland Chapter American Association of Social Workers succeeding Anna Belle Tracy, who is now vice-president.

CLARA J. NOLAN, formerly of Norfolk, as secretary, Wilkes Barre Y.W.C.A., succeeding Frances N. Culver.

DR. F. O. OLDT to the staff of Ohio State Dept. of Health, specializing in infantile paralysis.

CLARA PAUL PAIGE, formerly a district superintendent, United Charities of Chicago, as assistant director in field division of the new Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, Chicago.

JOSEPHINE PARISIAN to the staff of Division of Child Hygiene, State of Minnesota, to do public health work among the Indians.

MARGARET PRATT, formerly with Los Angeles Juvenile Probation Dept., now on the staff of California State Dept. of Social Welfare, Los Angeles office.

DR. GEORGE PRESTON, formerly psychiatrist with Children's Memorial Clinic, Richmond, to the Commonwealth Fund, Baltimore.

BARRE PRITCHETT, formerly executive secretary, Fort Myers, Fla., Chapter A.R.C., as executive secretary, Charlotte, N. C., Chapter.

JUNE PURCELL-GUILD as president, Richmond Chapter, American Association of Social Workers.

RUTH REYNOLDS as industrial secretary, Oakland Y.W.C.A.

ALICE ROBERTSON, formerly with New York C.O.S., as a district superintendent, Pittsburgh Associated Charities.

ELIZABETH ROSS as superintendent, Brookline, Mass., Friendly Society.

ELIZABETH SCHEIBLICH, formerly a special Roll Call worker in Georgia, to the staff of Lancaster, Pa., Chapter, A.R.C.

HARRY W. SHEPARD, formerly busines manager, Bowery Branch Y.M.C.A., New York City, as general manager, Pittsburgh Association for Improvement of Poor, succeeding J. H. Flaherty..

JAMES E. STUART, formerly secretary, Child Welfare Division, Board of Public Welfare, Washington, D. C., as superintendent, Westchester County (N. Y.) S.P.C.C.

MARY ELIZABETH TENNANT, formerly with nursing service of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., as field director on staff of Division of Medical Education, Paris office, Rockefeller Foundation.

MINNIE THOMAS as superintendent, Public Health Nursing Association, Oklahoma City, succeeding Rosalind McKay.

LILLIAN WATERS as executive secretary, Vicksburg, Miss., Chapter, A.R.C.

NELL WHALEY, after eight years secretarial and field service, A.R.C., as director of Child Health Education, South Carolina Tuberculosis Association.

Resignations

MARY H. HESS resigned as general secretary, Children's Bureau, Norfolk, because of illness.

JUANITA HUMPHREY resigned as psychiatric social worker, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

RAPHAL MANNING resigned as field representative, A.R.C. for North Carolina.

DR. EARL TEMPLETON resigned as field secretary, American Heart Association.

EDITH WEBB resigned as registrar, Travelers' Aid, Cleveland.

HOMER WICKENDEN resigned as executive secretary, Mt. Vernon Community Chest, to join New York Community Trust.

IRENE JONES WULFGEN resigned as executive secretary, El Paso Community Chest.

Marriages

GLADYS E. FREEMAN, executive secretary, Community Welfare Association, Ashtabula, O., will be married this month to C. L. Nisley..

LOUISE HIRSCH HORN, a member of the staff of the St. Louis Provident Association, married December 15 to Bert Whitman, a lawyer, of Warren, Ohio..

MARTHA STIRLING, social worker at the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, was married recently to Frank Larkworthy.

Deaths

MINNIE BLANCHE CHENOWETH, head nurse at the Columbus Tuberculosis Society, Columbus, Ohio, died on December 2. She had been identified with the society for the past seventeen years, having served for ten years as a member of the staff prior to becoming head nurse. She is succeeded by Mrs. Mabel C. Rarey, also of Columbus.

HELEN MUSSELMAN, a valued member of the staff of the Cleveland Associated Charities, died on November 18.

JOE ROSENTHAL, prominent layman in North Carolina's social work program, died on November 28.

EDWARD A. WOODS, member of the boards of several social agencies in Pittsburgh, died on November 30.

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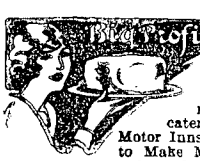

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